The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Rumored Successful Sortie by the Paris Garrison.

An Aid of Trochu Said to Have Reached Bordeaux.

The German Advance on Havre and Tours Abandoned.

Anxiety Created by the Luxembourg and Eastern Questions.

Agencies in Operation to Bring About an Armistice.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Another Grand Sortie from Paris Indicated—The Armies Threatening Havre and Tours Retiring Toward Paris.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14.—Rumors are circulating here that a sortie of greater proportions than the last has been made from Paris, and has met with unexpected success. The following official dispatches have been received by the Government:

HAVRE, Dec. 14.—The Prussian force, which was preparing to attack this city, is hurriedly retiring.

CAEN, Dec. 14.—A balloon from Paris landed today at Honfleur with dispatches and letters, which have been forwarded to their destination.

THE MOVEMENT ON TOURS ABANDONED.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14—Evening.—The City of Tours is no longer menaced. The enemy is retreating toward Paris. Minister GAMBETTA is not coming to Bordeaux; he has gone back to the Army of the Loire, and will remain with it for the present.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT BORDEAUX.

The Government here has given to the public, as yet, nothing official from Paris. The excitement in the city is intense. People are coming from all quarters to hear the news of the great sortie which, they believe, has taken place at Paris. It is said an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. TROCHU has arrived here.

Official Dispatches from Bordeaux—The Advance on Blois and Tours—Rumored Bombardment of Blois.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14.—The following news is official: There has been no serious engagement since the 10th inst. The evacuation of the triangle formed by the towns of Verneuil, Brezolles and Breux is confirmed. In the Seine Inferieure the enemy seems to be withdrawing. Dieppe has been free since the 10th. Evreux and Serguigny have been occupied by the Germans. A number of small engagements, in which the French were successful, are reported to have occurred. On the left banks of the Loire the Prussians occupy Contres, Montrichard and Ramorantin. Prisoners assert that the losses of the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES during its combats with Gen. CHAUZAY have not been less than 20,000 men, and that the villages in the neighborhood are filled with wounded. There is no communication with the north of France. The journals here demand prompt elections to the Constituent Assembly. News has reached here that the Prussians surprised at Chambord some Mobiles and Francs-Tireurs. It is assured that the Prussians have not injured the Chateau de Chambord.

BLOIS AND TOURS.

It is reported that the Prussians have bombarded Blois and now occupy one of the faubourgs of Tours. M. GAMBETTA was there when the Prussians demanded the surrender. He ordered the defense of the city and had the bridge over the Loire blown up. The defense was needed to secure the safety of the force under Gen. CHAUZAY, which moved toward the west, where it will be heavily reinforced and resume the offensive. Gen. BOURBAKI is ready to resume the offensive. M. GAMBETTA repeats his statement that BOURBAKI's forces are in good condition.

LATER.—The report that the Prussians are at Tours is contradicted.

A dispatch from Alencon says the Prussians retreated from Verneuil and Dreaux toward Chartres and Versailles. Dispatches from the east show a number of minor successes for the French.

Reinforcements for the Army of the Loire—Operations of Francs-Tireurs—The Garibaldians.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14—Evening.—A review was held here today of the battalions which are about to set out to reinforce the Army of the Loire. An immense number of troops, well equipped, were on the ground. The Francs-Tireurs are very active, and we hear of their exploits in all parts of the country. Several convoys of provisions have recently been surprised by them, and many Prussians have been taken prisoners. The Garibaldians have inflicted heavy losses in killed and wounded on the enemy in the eastern departments, and have hindered his progress. The Government of National Defense has made RICIOTTI GARIBALDI member of the Legion of Honor.

Havre and Honfleur—Determination to Resist—Havre and Dieppe Closed to Neutral Vessels.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Dispatches from Havre report that city and Honfleur quiet. A force of 30,000 men has been thrown out to confront the Germans. Havre is filled with war material. There are a number of gun-boats in the Seine. From Honfleur it is reported that no Prussians have been discovered by the French scouts.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14.—The Government has announced that the ports of Havre and Dieppe are not open to neutral vessels.

Occupation of Blois Confirmed—Surrender of the Garrison of Montmedy.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Prussians have certainly occupied Blois; but the report that they were at Tours is not confirmed....The official report of the surrender of Pfalsbourg state that 52 officers, 1,839 men and 63 guns were captured with the fortress.

SURRENDER OF MONTMEDY.

Montmédy has also surrendered to the Germans. The besiegers did not bombard the town, as was reported. They battered the walls with solid shot, and as soon as they had effected a breach, the place capitulated.

Miscellaneous—A Cargo of French Arms Awaiting Convoy—American Ambulances—Prussian Veracity—The New German Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The American steamship *Erie*, from New-York, laden with American arms for the French, is off Cowes, where she will be convoyed by French men-of-war to a French port....The American ambulance at Paris is extolled as a model of efficiency and a curative success....The *Indépendance Belge* laments that the Prussian war reports have lost their character for veracity at first ascribed to them....The new German loan is already quoted at a premium.

LONDON, Dec. 14—Midnight.—It is reported that Fecamp, a seaport town twenty-one miles north north-east of Havre, has been occupied by the Germans.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The session of the Prussian Diet was opened today. The Royal speech, which was read by one of the Ministers, admits that the success of the war against France is due to the patriotism of the people, and promises that the Budget will be submitted at the earliest moment possible.

THE LATEST COMPLICATIONS.

Anxiety in England Over the Luxembourg Question—Condemnation of Russia and Prussia—French Participation in the Conference—Sheridan and Burnside at Constantinople—The Austrian Army.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The anxiety about the result of the Luxembourg affair causes much depression in business of all kinds. The *Times* of today editorially protests against the attitude of Prussia toward Luxembourg, as well as against that of Russia toward Turkey. The attitude of both Powers, says the *Times*, is indefensible, but it is not the duty of England to interfere.

THE FRENCH ARMISTICE AND THE CONFERENCE.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14.—It is officially announced that France has not refused to take part in the Conference on the Eastern question. The neutral Powers understand that the presence of France is necessary, and are now seeking a way to bring it about. They know that Prussia has refused to treat with this Government unless it is backed by a Constituent Assembly, and in order that such body may be elected, they are endeavoring to procure an armistice between Prussia and France, on conditions which will allow the revictualing of Paris. The statement made by some journals that Minister GAMBETTA had taken such steps for a cessation of hostilities is incorrect.

SIGNIFICANT, VERY!

The presence of Gens. SHERIDAN and BURNSIDE at Constantinople, is commented on in diplomatic circles here.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FORCES.

PESTH, Dec. 13.—At the sitting of the Hungarian delegation, today, M. BENEDEK replied to a question that the Austro-Hungarian Army consists of 864,869 regulars, and 187,527 Landwehr. There has been an increase of 378 guns since 1867. The regulars possess 899,279 breech-loaders, and the Landwehr 137,227 muzzle-loaders, of which 15,000 more are required for their armament.

The American Fleet Offered to Russia—A Formal Denial of an Absurd Story—The New Complications.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Much amusement is created here at the very positive statement of the St. Petersburg correspondents of the *Indépendance Belge*, to the effect that the President has written an autograph letter to the Emperor ALEXANDER, tendering him the aid of a fleet of war vessels in case of war, &c. The statement is so exceedingly definite that it may possibly deceive some people, but it is only necessary to declare that it is pure fiction. Neither the President himself, nor his secretary, have written any such letter, or anything which could be construed or twisted into a coloring for such a statement. Some weeks since the cable brought this report, and it was laughed at then, and not deemed worthy of contradiction. Its now more emphatic form deserves an equally emphatic exposure.... The private telegrams received here since yesterday from Europe regarding the last phase of the Eastern question, and the new complication of the Luxembourg difficulty, give rise to a very uneasy feeling. It is known that these matters have been discussed today in official quarters with unusual warmth, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

English Cotton Mills Burned—Threatened Election Disturbances in Ireland—Rumors Regarding a Chinese Trade Crisis.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—HOYLE's cotton mills at Bolton have been destroyed by fire....A force of nearly 2,000 cavalry and infantry have been ordered to Londonderry for fear of disturbance at the approaching anniversary of the establishment of the union of Great Britain and Ireland. ....The recent rumors of an impending trade crisis in China are contradicted.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The ship *Pomona*, for Philadelphia, foundered at sea. Her crew were saved and landed today at Plymouth. The ship *Countess of Durham* has put into Youghall, having been damaged in a gale and lost her deck-load.

ORPHANS OF THE WAR.

Opening of the Fair and Bazaar for the Union Home and School—Address by Gen. McClellan.

The Fair for the benefit of the orphans of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans was opened last evening at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The arrangements are not all complete yet, and one room is still in the hands of the carpenters and gas-fitters, but by next week everything will be in order. The preparations for the opening were fully described in the TIMES of yesterday. Last evening the exercises attendant upon the formal opening were presided over by Gen. J. G. ROBINSON. The band from Governor's Island was in attendance, and Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment was on duty as a guard of honor. The stage was occupied by several distinguished gentlemen, among whom was Dr. BELLOWS, the chief of the Sanitary Commission during the war, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Judge DALY and others. After a few remarks by way of introduction by Gen. ROBINSON, Gen. MCCLELLAN was presented, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He referred in eloquent terms to the sacrifices which the soldiers had made in the war of the rebellion, and to the obligation which the nation owed them and their descendants. He then said that the subject which was brought to the attention of the public by this Fair was one which stood on its own merits and must commend itself to all. He simply presented in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, this cause, which was not a charity but a duty. It had been said of Americans that they were devoted to the worship of the almighty dollar, but whether the saying was merited or not, we do not deserve it now. There was no city in the Union, and no country on the face of the earth that was so liberal in the causes of charity as this, and he was sure that this cause would meet with a ready response from the patrons of the Fair. In conclusion, he asked his hearers to come to the aid of the noble ladies who had taken charge of the education and support of the orphans of those who had fallen in defense of their country. If this movement was successful here, it would stimulate the organization of other organizations in other cities, and thus the good work would be extended.

Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS in the course of his remarks referred to the custom in Greece, not only to erect monuments to the memory of those who had fallen in defense of their country, but to build asylums for the support and education of their children. He thought that the State should not be charged with this duty, but that the same patriotic impulses which sent forth the fathers of these children to fight, should induce us to contribute to the support and education of these orphans.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS referred to the work of the Sanitary Commission during the war, and stated that the most effective aid he received in organizing the Commission was contributed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, who personally went with him to President LINCOLN, and urged the work upon him. From that beginning what great results had followed! The system we inaugurated had been adopted in the war between the Prussians and French, and thus many of the horrors of war had been mitigated. In conclusion, Dr. BELLOWS referred to the Union Home and School as an institution deserving the most liberal patronage. It was excellently conducted, and by the aid of this Fair would be made far more useful than it had ever been. There were tens of thousands of children —orphans of soldiers and sailors—who might be brought under its influence if its field of usefulness could be further extended, and he hoped that the results of this Fair would be in every way satisfactory.

The boys and girls of the Home then appeared on the stage and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the exercises attendant upon the formal opening closed.

BOSTON.

Mr. Fechter Retires from the Management of the Globe Theatre—His Published Letter—Mr. Chanfrau on his Muscle—Mr. Fechter's Nose in Danger—His Differences with Mr. J. W. Wallack.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870.

The troubles which have long been brewing at the Globe Theatre have reached their culmination, and Mr. CHARLES FECHTER has retired from the management. This intention he announces in a letter which was published this afternoon, and as it gives a brief history of the causes that have led to the disastrous termination of one of the grandest and most promising theatrical schemes ever inaugurated in this country, I reproduce it in full. It will be read in New-York by the friends of Mr. CHANFRAU and Mr. WALLACK with peculiar interest, their personal relations with Mr. FECHTER being of the kind that the public are too fond of making the subject of gossip and scandal. The letter is as follows:

GLOBE THEATRE, MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1870.

To the Editor of the Traveller:

SIR: Will you, who have, in your eloquent notice of the 8th inst., so clearly defined the state of things at the Globe Theatre, continue the somewhat ungrateful task of speaking the truth, by giving place, in the columns of your valued paper, to these few reminiscences of a management I am—notwithstanding the prayers of, and my sincere affection for, my friend CHENEY—bound to resign?

Let me, first, begin at the end! This is the last thing at hand: an elegant note, just received from Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU; a charming specimen of what a straight-minded manager is to expect from a certain class of people (luckily, rare in the profession) when he attempts to repress disorderly examples and ruinous behavior toward the enterprise it is the duty and the pride of all true artists to help and support:

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1870.

SIR: It has come to my knowledge, that on a recent occasion, at the house of a friend in this city you presumed to address to my wife, certain remarks *disrespectful* in their nature, and utterly *unworthy* of a gentleman. Respect for the family whose hospitality you thus grossly soiled restrains me from expressing the contempt with *wich* you have inspired me, by tweaking your nose in public, but I take the first and only opportunity your careful seclusion of your pricious person renders immediately available, of saying upon my personal responsibility that I think you are, what your conduct indicates you to be, a Gross blackguard. I shall be at this hotel *untell* five this evening when I propose to return to Long Branch, New-Jersey Obediently yours F. S. CHANFRAU

To CHAS FECHTER St James Hotel Boston Mass

The above letter, which I have given *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*, speaks for itself. With regard to the question of gentlemanliness between Mr. CHANFRAU and myself, I leave others to judge, and will content myself by saying simply that one clause of Mr. CHANFRAU's letter, to the effect that I have grossly soiled the hospitality of any gentleman, is untrue, for in the house of the gentleman referred to (undoubtedly Mr. ARTHUR CHENEY) I always have been and am received as one of the family; and Mr. CHENEY has too much manhood to receive in his house as a guest, one who has soiled his hospitality; and if you will, for one moment, consider that since the time I clasped Mr. CHANFRAU's hand, before his departure from Boston, and his wife begged my leave —immediately granted—to accompany him to New-York (whence she only returned to decline the performance of her duties,) I neither have spoken to, met or seen the lady—you can form a notion of who is the real "blackguard" in the matter, and pronounce for yourself.

But let it pass; and let me come to a far more serious and painful duty: That of putting in a *true* light, the falsified correspondence, the invented rights and wrongs, given to the editor of the New-York *Star* (Mr. HOWARD told *me, himself,*) by a man I esteemed, have loved and treated as a brother: I name Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK. His right to refuse "any part he chooses to decline," is imaginary *indeed*; and I give below, as undeniable proof, the stipulations made by WALLACK himself, and copied from his own handwriting:

ASTOR HOUSE, March 25, 1870.

J. H. Selwyn, Esq.

MY DEAR SELWYN: Your telegram received. I simply write recapitulating our conversation. I will engage with you for Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, for the next season of forty weeks, my salary to be* * per week—my name to be used for a benefit for the theatre, I waiving all right and interest in it; a *second* benefit to be given to me, of which I shall receive a *clear half of the gross receipts*. I am to dress in a room by myself, and in all new plays produced my costumes to be provided by the management. I am to act seven times in the week, if necessary, but any performance beyond that number to be paid for pro rata. It is not necessary to multiply stipulations, as your intention is to make me comfortable in the theatre, and my intention is to serve the interests of the management.

Let me hear from you, that we perfectly understand each other, and in the hope that our future mutual relations may prove harmonious,

Believe me, yours very truly,
J. W. WALLACK.

My best regards to Mr. CHENEY.

This letter is indorsed on the back in the handwriting of Mr. JOHN H. SELWYN: "J. W. WALLACK, March 25, 1870. Ans., March 28, 1870, recapitulating terms and concluding engagement."

No other stipulations nor rights reserved—and this is signed, "J. W. WALLACK."

This said and understood, let me state facts: WALLACK was given the part of *Don Salluste*, (a *leading* part, and which he knew he had to play from the day of our first meeting;) he kept it for five days; came to the theatre on salary day; talked with me, on the stage; never alluded to the part in any way; and, instead of addressing me, the *stage-manager*, (Mr. ARTHUR LECLERCQ,) or the *prompter*, on the subject, walked quietly off, leaving in the hands of the *door-keeper* the book of Ruy Blas confided to him, inclosed in this brief note:

MY DEAR FECHTER: I do not like *Don Salluste* at all, and would rather not assume the part.

I return the book, therefore; and am,
Yours truly, J. W. WALLACK.

To which, though greatly moved by the offensive proceeding, I replied:

MY DEAR WALLACK: I fear you have entirely mistaken the application made for the part of *Don Salluste*. The book was not sent you for *approval*, but for *study*. I would no more dream of asking your sanction for casting you in *Don Salluste* than I would beg leave to cast you for *Joseph Surface*.

I regret to hear you do like the part at all. It is the best part of the play; and *I'd* much rather act it than that of *Ruy Blas* (*an experiment we can try, if you like, by alternating characters.*)

But, should you still decline to assume the part, please consider your services useless, and your engagement at an end, this very week.

In the hope you will reconsider the question in a reasonable spirit, and give me a satisfactory reply,

I remain, dear WALLACK, yours truly,
CHAS. FECHTER.

To this firm, but friendly-intended appeal, leaving all doors open for a sensible and conscientious return, I received the following answer:

SIR: No other prefix need I employ, after your peremptory note of this date.

I will not enter into any argument as to *Don Salluste*, or any other part; but I simply reply to your edict,—"That your services are useless, and your engagement at an end, this very week!"

Please understand that I am engaged to *Mr. Arthur Cheney*, and not to *you*. An engagement made before *you* were considered.

I do not recognize your right to tell me my services are not required; nor will I permit Mr. CHENEY to stultify himself by acceding to and supporting you in abrogating that which I thought was perfectly understood between *gentlemen*.

My position in the Globe Theatre *ought* to be understood—and that position I intend to maintain, if I can.

Any further business communication I must have with *Mr. Cheney*, with whom I negotiated, to whom I look for the fulfillment of my engagement, and with whom *alone* I will have, in the future, any correspondence. J. W. WALLACK.

This is the whole, plain and candid truth. Let the public, the Press and my friends judge and decide. It was clearly my intention not to have considered the services of Mr. WALLACK useless to the theatre, provided he would have acted in the same kind and friendly spirit to me that I would have acted to him. I consider that I have acted the part of a true artist toward him, in my written proposition, which is unmistakable, in offering to alternate with him the parts of *Don Salluste* and *Ruy Blas*. Mr. WALLACK's services to the theatre, it will readily be admitted, would prove useless should he do nothing but go to the box-office every Monday morning and demand his weekly stipend without giving anything in return.

I had no other views in assuming the management of the Globe Theatre (at a great pecuniary loss to me) than the benefit of art, the wholesome amusement of the public, and the pride and comfort of my hearty friend, CHENEY. The experiment proving tediously useless in the mean and petty, jealous circle I have to work in; continually attacked by a clique no gentleman can face; and, as I have no mortal reason for turning my poor self into a modern Hercules, to carry the globe on my shoulders, I beg leave to retire, bowing my heartfelt thanks to the public, friends of the Press, and patrons, for the valuable and sustained support they have given me during my too short stay in a city I considered like my own home.

I now beg leave to announce the last four weeks of the present management, and of Miss LECLERCQ's and my performance in Boston.

CHARLES FECHTER.

The retirement of Mr. FECHTER from the Globe Theatre is almost the sole topic of conversation, and it has created a most unwonted excitement. The future plans of Mr. CHENEY, with reference to his theatre, are of course not yet known, but it is rumored that he will offer the management to Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU; that Mrs. CHANFRAU will return to the position of leading lady, and that Mr. WALLACK will remain as leading man.

OAKHAM.

WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Question Before Both Houses of Congress—A Lively Debate on Butler's Bill in the House—Speech of Carl Schurz in the Senate—Absurd Rumor of Cabinet Changes—A Solution for the Mormon Problem—Receptions and Balls at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The debate in the House, today, on the Amnesty bill, only confirmed the impressions foreshadowed yesterday, that no bill for amnesty will be passed at this session. Evidently, Congress is not ready for complete amnesty, and the opponents of a restrictive measure, such as Gen. BUTLER's bill is, are probably strong enough to prevent the passage of anything but a universal bill. Many members would vote for a bill to remove legal disabilities only, but a partial measure will certainly be opposed by all the Democrats and some Republicans, who, with the Republicans opposed to any amnesty at the present time, are probably able to decide the question in the negative. The division of opinion among Republicans on this subject is precisely parallel with that which existed among the Republicans of Missouri as portrayed by Senator SCHURZ in his speech today, and as it seems to be certain that Republicans will vote on this question just as their individual consciences dictate, which was what the Missouri Republican Convention resolved they might do, the analogy, to hold good, would seem to require that the handful of Republicans in the House who favor universal amnesty, should bolt the party and unite with the Democrats, as Mr. SCHURZ did. The most conspicuous feature of the debate today was the speech of Mr. COX, of New-York, who was humorous, tragical, dramatical, scriptural, irreverent, ironical, classical, historical, biographical and mythological by turns. Jurisprudence, history, the bible, the classics, mythology, and the drama, were all drawn upon with a free hand, and the comical feature was not neglected. He confessed to a dream last night in the vision of which BUTLER appeared as a central figure—first in the attitude of a suppliant for mercy, then in the joyous refrain as one of the forgiven. It was very well drawn, and though somewhat irreverent was very well received. He opposed the bill, as did Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BARRY, because it is incomplete, and as did Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYNARD, because it goes too far.

CARL SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Years ago a Senator from Connecticut introduced a resolution into the Senate which conferred immortality on the names of two men, by connecting them with the name of a third, whose fame was already secure. Whether the Schurz resolution will make any such permanent impression as the Foote resolution, cannot be foretold, but the speech of its author, Mr. SCHURZ, has claimed almost universal attention today. The Senate galleries were well filled at an early hour with an audience more than usually fine. A large number of Representatives came over from the House; the reporters' gallery gathered all its proper occupants, and many who never assert a claim to a seat there except on occasions of great interest, were present. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats. As the morning hour drew to a close, the patience of the assemblage was tried for a moment by an attempt of Mr. HOWE to prevail upon Mr. SCHURZ to delay the delivery of his speech till to-morrow, that the war claim debated yesterday might be decided, but this proposal met with little favor, and at 1:05 o'clock the great Missouri defectionist opened his portfolio, displaying a great mass of manuscript, and addressed the President. For two hours and a half Mr. SCHURZ held the great audience to his words with close and silent attention. For two hours and a half the Senators, with a few exceptions, ceased entirely to write letters or read newspapers. Mr. SCHURZ sketched the political condition of Missouri, and discussed for a time the pledge in the Republican platform of 1868 in regard to amnesty. He then gave his version of the nominating Convention in Missouri, and the causes which led to a portion of the party leaving that Convention. He explained his relations to the Administration. The last part of his speech was devoted to the consideration of national politics. He denied that revenue reform was an issue in the Missouri election, repudiated the idea of his going over to the Democratic Party, and spoke at length of the prospects of a new party. Instead of the formation of a new party, he desired an advance in the position of the Republican Party. Some parts of Mr. SCHURZ's description of the means used by his opponents to carry the election were humorous and sarcastic. His reference to the removal from the registration lists of the name of one Mr. ROLLINS, whose election as Governor his colleague (Mr. DRAKE) had opposed in 1857, on the ground that it would be dangerous to slavery, created laughter that the Speaker's gavel had to silence. The discussion will not, probably, cease on the resolution with the reply of Mr. DRAKE, to-morrow. The resolution and speech of Mr. SCHURZ both find little favor with the Republican Senators. Some regard the speech as a blunder, and most as impolitic, though all concede its ability. As far as the resolution goes beyond the Fourteenth Amendment in granting general amnesty, it evidently finds but a trifling support in the Senate. Whether the resolution will be voted down squarely cannot now be accurately predicted. It certainly will not be passed, unless the sentiment of the Senate is far different from what it appears. It may, like the Foote resolution, linger before the Senate for some time, and develop results not now foreseen; but however the merits of the subject may be regarded by individuals, the truth cannot be denied that, for the moment at least, it has attracted a great deal of attention. Mrs. Secretary FISH sat in the diplomatic gallery, and paid close attention to the whole of Mr. SCHURZ's speech.

GEN. SCHENCK AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Gen. SCHENCK will be nominated as Minister to England before Congress adjourns for the holidays. He has already signified his acceptance, but the period of his departure is not yet fixed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST PERRY FULLER.

The dispatch from New-Orleans stating that PERRY FULLER did not appear in answer to the charge against him, and that Judge DURELL had ordered his rearrest, should be explained by saying that Mr. FULLER is at his residence in this city dangerously ill from heart disease. He was taken last Saturday night, and was in convulsions for fifteen hours, almost constantly. His condition now is more favorable, but still precarious. The charge against Mr. FULLER, it will be remembered, is maladministration in the New-Orleans Custom-house.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Pension Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee today by Mr. KELSEY, and the Naval bill will be reported to-morrow. The fact that the estimates this year are so closely in accord with the appropriations of last year, which were cut down unsparingly, renders the work of maturing the bills far less laborious than heretofore. It is probable that the Committee will not be obliged to sit during the Holidays.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUGAR.

The very difficulties foretold by Mr. ALLISON and others in the debate on the sugar classification of the revised tariff last July, have already compelled the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means to ask that the old classification by numbers and colors, on the Dutch standard system, be restored. The Secretary of the Treasury, the sugar men from New-York and Boston, and Government appraisers, were all present before the Committee today, and the frauds attending the importation of sugars under the present classification were fully shown up, so fully, indeed, that Mr. HOOPER was authorized to report the bill elsewhere given, which he did during the afternoon, with the statement that he should call it up for action to-morrow, as the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it so important that he wanted it passed before the Holidays. The change consists in striking out the words "raw Muscovado" in each classification, so as to leave the grading entirely by color under the Dutch standard. It will bring in a certain class of clayed sugars a little lower and a class of centrifugal dried sugars a little higher.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The special Committee on the Postal Telegraph held their first meeting today, and again heard the exhaustive arguments of Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD of Boston, who consumed the entire session of the Committee, and even then did not conclude. He will be further heard at the next meeting, if the Committee do not get exhausted themselves.

ABSURD RUMORS AFLOAT.

A batch of absurd Cabinet rumors prevailed on the street last night, which were too absurd to allude to by telegraph, but this morning they seemed to have a fresh foot-hold, and centre upon Mr. BOUTWELL's speedy retirement, with reasons therefor *seriatim*. Despite the fact that the Secretary was about his business as usual, and even at the Capitol a large part of the day with the sugar men, and the further fact that the report was laughed at in the White House, yet it would stick, and it was reiterated until Senators themselves half believed it, and some of the correspondents got into a flurry of excitement in their efforts to get at the bottom of it. It finally evaporated completely.

MORNING RECEPTIONS.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED gave today the second of a series of delightful morning receptions which they have inaugurated for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. BRISTED have set an example that will surely be followed by other wealthy and educated families of Northern cities, of opening a house in Washington for the Winter, and, by hospitality and culture, aid materially to improve the tone of society and increase the attractions of a Winter residence here.

GRAND CHARITY BALL.

Next Monday night Washington will have its season's ball sensation by a grand charity ball at Masonic Temple, under the patronage of the principal permanent and transient residents, and the immediate and energetic direction of Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN, whose labors in behalf of charitable objects seems to be unceasing. Ladies are not expected to wear calico, but they are expected each to bring a calico pattern.

A SOLUTION FOR THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, proposes a mode of settling the Mormon question which is very simple, and which would doubtless prove effective. The Senator, yesterday, offered an amendment to the Cullom bill, providing for the election, in Utah, under regulations to be prescribed by the Governor of that Territory, of delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution, this Convention to be required to adopt, among other things, an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, prohibiting the contracting of any bigamous or polygamous marriage. After the ratification of said State Constitution, if such a State Constitution should be ratified by the voters of Utah, and also prove agreeable to the Forty-second Congress, that body may admit the State of Utah to the national councils. It is claimed by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, and others who are more or less familiar with the Mormon problem, that the practice of polygamy is now confined almost exclusively to the old Mormons; that there have been but few polygamous marriages contracted during the last year; that a majority of the voters in Utah are ready to give up "plural marriages" hereafter if they can be assured that those who have already entered upon relations of that character will not be punished; and that the opportunity of making Utah a State would be altogether too tempting to the people to be lost, even if BRIGHAM should pronounce against Statehood on such terms. It is claimed that outside of the social question, the ability of Utah to sustain the dignity of a State, is more ample than that of any other Territory. Her taxable property is very considerable, and of a permanent character, and her resources great. Her people claim a population of 140,000, although the census marshals have enumerated but 90,000. Her prospects of rapid increase are very flattering. Oregon and Nebraska were each admitted with much less than 90,000; Colorado, with but 40,000, escaped admission only by JOHNSON's veto, and Nevada, admitted in 1864, has now only 42,000 people.

MR. REVELS TO MAKE A SPEECH.

Mr. REVELS introduced a bill into the Senate today to aid in the construction and repairs of the Mississippi levees, and announced his intention of submitting some remarks on the subject at an early day.

PETITION OF ENVELOPE MAKERS.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of envelope manufacturers against the preparation and sale of stamped envelopes by the Government, because of the public competition with their private business.

THE SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At the close of Senator SCHURZ's speech the Senate went into Executive Session. A few confirmations to minor offices were made. Gen. PLEASONTON's name was favorably reported from the Committee, but action was not taken today. It is not doubted that he will be confirmed.

ILLNESS OF MR. BROOKS.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, has been absent from the House some days, in consequence of a severe and dangerous cold.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nominations Confirmed Yesterday by the Senate—New Nominations Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate, in Executive Session, today, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters.—David McFarland, at Ellsworth, Me.; J. M. Billings, Santa Clara, California; Geo. Rowland, Sacramento, Cal.; W. G. Robinson, Jefferson, Texas; A. E. Day, Webster, Mass.; D. McDonald, Princeton, Ill.; Geo. W. Nason, Newbern, N. C.; Charles C. Talbot, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Jas. A. Hudson, Saginaw, Mich.; Charles C. Norton, Eastport, Me.; Samuel G. Thurlow, Belfast, Me.; D. B. Barnard, Calais, Me.; F. T. Sperring, Marengo, Iowa; Samuel H. Canfield, Seymour, Conn.; John H. Stewart, Pittsburg, Penn.; James L. Hodges, Little Rock, Ark.; John H. Bibb, University of Virginia; Wm. A. McNulty, Culpeper, Va.; Benjamin S. Hooper, Farmville, Va.; Levi Weirick, Tiffin, Ohio; Edwin A. Perrin, Pawtucket, R. I.; R. H. Ballinger, Virden, Ill.; Jas. G. Bidamon, Canton, Ill.; Miss Mary L. Russell, Hillsdale, Mich.; Milo D. Hamilton, Monroe, Mich.; John G. Latta, Newton, Mass.; Nathan Wyman, Woburn, Mass.; A. J. Burr, Olympia, W. T.; S. F. Stilley, Washington, N. C.; Wm. C. Fuller, London, N. Y.; John Kenslar, Connorsville, Ind.; Wm. A. Baugh, Berlin, Wis.; Lewis Lashway, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; John Parsons, Black River Falls, Wis.; Lyman P. Hotchkiss, West Eau Claire, Wis.; John A. Slocum, Long Branch, N. J.; Jordon Farmer, Hoboken, N. J.; L. T. Hand, Elizabethport, N. J.; Lewis Reed, Atlantic City, N. J.; Leroy A. Baker, Wilmington, Ill.; Samuel Wolverton, Wenona, Ill.; J. M. Sheets, Paris, Ill.; James S. Camp, Dixon, Ill.

Miscellaneous.—Wm. R. Page, of Virginia, to be Consul at Port Said. Assessors of Internal Revenue —Spencer Kirby, Twenty-second New-York; James Jourdan, Third New-York. Spencer M. Ashenfelter to be United States Attorney for New-Mexico; Thomas M. Harris, Pension Agent at Wheeling, West Va.; Charles R. Braxton, Pension Agent at Providence, R. I.; George W. Driggs, of Florida, to be Consul at Turk's Island; Thomas J. Brady to be Consul at St. Thomas; Hiram E. Kelley to be Collector of the Sixth District of Wisconsin; George E. E. Hassie, Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss.; Hiram Springfield, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; and a large number of promotions of cadets.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—STEPHEN TILTON and ROBERT B. STORER, well known merchants of this city, died today.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Four Persons Killed by the Falling of a New Building.

Men, Women and Children Buried Beneath the Ruins.

Rescuing the Survivors—Heroism of a Woman.

Intense Excitement in the Neighborhood.

Conduct of the Owner of the Building.

About 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, four persons were instantly killed and several others injured by the falling of a new building in West Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, the property of JOSEPH P. HALL, of No. 449 West Thirty-fourth-street, doing business as a broker at No. 30 Broad-street.

On the 14th of November last, SAMUEL COCHRAN, a builder, under a contract with HALL, began the erection of a building to cover the lots No. 514 West Thirty-sixth-street and No. 523 West Thirty-fifth-street, being 25 feet front, 189 feet deep, eight stories in height, with walls 16 inches thick at the base, to top out to 12 inches above. The building of this immense structure progressed with great rapidity, but not without causing great alarm to the occupants of the houses adjacent, all of which were low, being not more than two or three stories, and as those masses of loosely-laid bricks towered higher and higher above them, saw in them the shadow of death. At last the builder himself became alarmed before the walls were more than half up, and fearing that if he went in person his motives might be misconstrued, sent his foreman to the man HALL, to remonstrate with that person against the flimsy character of the walls being up by his order. The foreman afterward reported to Mr. COCHRAN that he had seen HALL, and told him that in the judgment of competent mechanics the walls were too weak to stand, and that if carried up according to the plans to the full height of eighty feet, would probably fall of their own weight. To these representations HALL only answered that the plans and specifications, having been approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, the house was to be completed in strict accordance with them. COCHRAN, knowing the walls to be too thin to hold together, nevertheless obeyed these peremptory orders with such dispatch that on Friday last the completed walls towered eighty feet from the ground, and the work of putting on the roof being taken in hand, had been almost finished on Wednesday evening. The death-trap being ready, its victims next claim attention.

East of the trap, on Thirty-sixth-street, was the one-story frame blacksmith-shop of GREGORY FLYNN; in its rear a small stable, and back of this again, a two-story brick dwelling, 25 feet front by 31 deep, owned by MATHEW CAIRNS, who, with his wife, MARY, occupied a part of the second floor. On the same floor lived JOSEPH HENRY HAMILTON, with his wife, ANN, aged twenty-four years. The first floor was occupied by JOHN REILLY, with his wife, MARY, aged twenty-seven years, and by JOHN MCCAFFERTY, whose family consisted of his wife, ANNE, aged thirty years, a son, ROBERT J. MCCAFFERTY, aged four a half years, a daughter, LIZZIE, aged two years, and an infant son, aged six months—of these eleven persons, all but the men, HAMILTON, REILEY, and MCCAFFERTY, were in the house at 9¼ o'clock yesterday morning, when the east wall of the death-trap gave way in the middle, and in an instant the entire structure, except the narrow north and south walls, tumbled down like a house of cards, burying the Cairns house and all its inmates in the mass of ruins, and also crushing and closing over the stable and blacksmith-shop in front of it.

At the instant of the springing of the death-trap, JAMES BENSON, twenty-nine years old, was near the door of the blacksmith-shop and had just taken a horse's hoof up to fit a shoe, when the sudden lurch of the trap caused a cry of alarm from observers in the street, and springing out the open door, the trap just grazed him, and he escaped with only a slight scratch from a brick. He was the only person in the shop, and, as the walls fell so suddenly that the horse was crushed where he stood, there was, of course, no time to warn, much less to rescue the hapless women and children. Of these hapless victims, CAIRNS and his wife had been out to a party during the night and had only returned to their home about 6 o'clock in the morning. The wife lay down, but CAIRNS did not go to bed at all but sat in a chair in a rear room of the second floor. The three men had gone out to work. Of the remaining inmates, Mrs. HAMILTON had just returned into the house with some milk, Mrs. REILLEY was busy about household matters, and Mrs. MCCAFFERTY was sitting down with her infant at her breast, the little boy sitting in a chair near her, and the girl playing about the room. Without giving any of these persons warning the trap was sprung, and all were buried under ten feet of bricks, mortar and timber.

The horror for a moment paralyzed the witnesses of the catastrophe, but only for a moment, and the next hundreds of willing hands were at work digging in the ruins to extricate the buried. CAIRNS and his wife were the first reached, and both were almost in a moment released, when it was found that they had received only a few slight bruises and contusions. By this time Capt. CAFFREY, with the Police of the Twentieth Precinct, arrived, and a few minutes later Chief Engineer PERLEY, with a large detachment of firemen, and under their directions and by the labor of their men all further work was done. The first to be reached were the family of MCCAFFERTY, and their position was first indicated by the mother managing, cramped and mangled as she was, to thrust a stick through the *débris*. Being thus guided and incited by this evidence of life below, the Firemen and Police removed the mass of rubbish with astonishing rapidity, and in a few moments reached the entombed. The mother was dreadfully mangled about the head and body, but she had shielded her infant with herself, and it was almost entirely unhurt. The little girl LIZZIE had a like miraculous escape, as the timbers had so fallen as to shield her from the mass of *débris*, but the boy sat dead in his chair with his neck broken, but without a bruise or a scar upon him. The living and dead were carried from the ruins to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, in Thirty-fifth-street, from whence the mother was removed immediately to Bellevue Hospital. The labor of exhuming the remaining victims was continued with unabated vigor, but it was an hour before the next was reached. Mrs. REILLY was next found, and when uncovered was seen to be only a mass of mangled flesh and broken bones, so that it was with extreme difficulty, and only by great care, that the remains were taken up entire, and placed on a board to be taken as they immediately were to the Station-house, where they were placed beside the dead boy. The bereaved husband, who had wailingly watched the process of exhumation, was removed by the gentle force of friends from the ground just before the body was brought to view, and was thus spared the dreadful sight. There was yet another victim. ANN HAMILTON, and over her had fallen so huge a mass that it was not until 1½ o'clock that she was found, and then, of course, only crushed and mangled out of all semblance to humanity. The body was removed, as the others had been, to the Station-house, where they were soon viewed by Coroner KEENAN and his jury, and he then gave a permit for their removal by the friends.

While all this was going on, the *débris* within the death-trap had not been disturbed, as it was believed that it did not cover any human beings. It was asserted, and found to be the case, that just before the fall all the workmen employed upon it saw such unmistakeable signs of the coming disaster that they hastily fled, and all reached the street, with possibly one exception, in safety, but there is no evidence that they warned any of the occupants of the adjacent houses of their danger, and it is at least certain that they secured their safety while the others did not. But the work on the Cairns house was not completed, when it was rumored that there was yet another person to be added to the victims of the disaster. JOHN DONNELLY, an engineer employed at the dummy engine, stationed in the cellar of the fallen building, midway from north to south, for hoisting material during its construction, had not been seen since the falling of the walls, and when some hours elapsed without his appearance, it became so certain that he was under the ruins that Chief PERLEY directed his men, when all the others had been exhumed, to dig for him. It is remarkable that DONNELLY is the same man who was badly injured some months ago by the explosion of a boiler in a paper-hanging factory in Thirty-third-street, four feet directly south of the scene of the present calamity. Late in the afternoon, and after the labor of exhumation had continued for some hours, it was finally ascertained that the body of the unfortunate DONNELLY was in the ruins, and the task of reaching it was therefore prosecuted with increased vigor.

The catastrophe naturally created intense excitement and great indignation in the vicinity, and the latter so increased against HALL as the facts of the disaster became known, that threats of burning his factory in Tenth-avenue were freely made, and would undoubtedly have been put in execution had not Capt. CAFFREY protected it with a strong guard of Police.

It was noticed that every brick in the ruins was as clean as before it was laid in the walls, and that the mortar in the *débris* seemed nothing but sand, and it was considered most remarkable that the three walls thus put together had remained standing so long.

The disaster was of course attended with many touching and heartrending scenes, which it is impossible to relate in full. Among them was where Inspector WALLING, of the Central Police, sought to soothe the affrighted little LIZZIE MCCAFFERTY, after she was lifted from the *débris*, by a huge piece of taffy candy which he rushed off in frenzied haste to buy. The remains of the two mangled women and the unscathed boy laying in the gloomy basement of the Police Station-house, surrounded by the stricken friends, was one of the most sorrowful of the many such scenes that attended this most terrible and needless calamity.

Coroner KEENAN being informed of the disaster proceeded to the Thirty-fifth-street Police Station during the afternoon, in order to make arrangements for holding an inquest. He impaneled the following jury: Elias Lafarge, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue; James N. Bradley, No. 349 West Thirty-fifth-street; James Randall, No. 317 West Fifty-first-street; Jacob Heiner, No. 511 Eighth-avenue; Henry R. Pratt, No. 329 West Thirty-fifth-street; Michael Good, No. 674 Second-avenue; Hiram C. Reeves, No. 353 West Thirty-fifth-street; John Karsch, No. 525 Eighth-avenue; Valentine Bache, No. 78 Barrow-street; Wm. G. Ford, No. 528 Eighth-avenue; John Haw, No. 532 Eighth-avenue, and Edward J. Mehan, No. 3 East Forty-ninth-street. The investigation will be held today at 11 o'clock, at the Coroner's office.

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT MACGREGOR SAYS.

On being visited, last evening, in regard to the catastrophe, Superintendent MACGREGOR said that when he was informed of the occurrence he was fearful that it might have been occasioned from some negligence on the part of those connected with the building department; but after viewing the ruins and carefully inspecting the fallen walls, he was convinced that, under the existing building laws, the affair was strictly an accident. The factory, he said, had been constructed of good material, both brick and mortar, and in the manner of its erection all the requirements of law had been complied with. The walls had respectively been carried up twenty inches thick to the first story, sixteen inches for forty feet, and for the balance twelve inches. The main cause of the disaster he attributed to the fact that, for a building of this depth, there should have been an inner partition wall, midway its length, which would have acted as a support or stay. This should not only have been constructed, but the walls, in each course of brick above referred to, should have been laid four inches in thickness additional. In reference to these matters, Mr. MACGREGOR remarked that, under the present law, no option was left to him, either to stop or prevent the erection of a proposed building, as he was obliged to pass a plan meeting the law's requirements, notwithstanding, if the building was of a large size, he might be of the opinion that greater strength was necessary in order to insure security. As to the accident itself, he added, no citizen deplored the result more, or felt deeper sympathy for the unfortunate victims than himself; but until the law regulating the construction of buildings in New-York should be changed, and greater power vested in those having charge of the building department, whether himself or a successor, accidents of this nature would at times occur. The plan for this building had, he said, regularly passed his office. Inspectors had visited the structure each day while the work was in progress, and at no time had any complaint or remonstrance been presented.

Capt. CAFFREY organized a large gang of laborers late in the afternoon, the expenses being defrayed by the owner, Mr. HALL, and they succeeded, at 8½ o'clock last evening, in finding the body of JOHN DONNELLY, the engineer, who had been missing all day. The remains were shockingly mutilated, and were found near the spot where the engine stood. The body was immediately removed by the Police to the Station-house, and the Coroner informed of the fact.

THE BOULEVARD HORROR.

Appearance of the Scene Yesterday—A New Theory as to the Origin—Condition of the Wounded—Action of the Coroner.

A large crowd congregated yesterday at the scene where a premature explosion of a sand blast, on Wednesday evening, caused the death of PATRICK SMITH and RICHARD KNOX, beside dangerously injuring several other workmen. As was stated in yesterday's issue, the disaster occurred at what will be one Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, though generally known as the Boulevard. The workmen are cutting their way through a solid mass of rock in order to reduce the level to the proposed grade of the new thoroughfare, and the cutting is about twenty-five feet deep, the neighborhood being a desolate one. A gang of workmen were busily engaged in removing the shattered fragments of rock thrown in every direction by the force of the exploded powder, though they failed to find any trace of any more bodies; and although it does not appear that the three missing men have yet made their appearance, the workmen believe that they have escaped altogether, as it seems impossible that they could have been killed and not be found, as the fragments scattered about, though large, were so disposed about the cutting, that the body of a man could not long remain hidden.

The bodies of PATRICK SMITH and RICHARD KNOX, the men killed, are lying in a little wooden shed, near the dwelling of FREDERICK SCHROEDER, at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, where they were visited by a curious crowd of people who had been attracted thither by the sad occurrence. One of the workmen who was near the blast when it exploded stated that he believed that the explosion was occasioned by the needless exertions of a tool boy. When Mr. O'BRIEN, the foreman of the work, saw that evening was approaching, and being unwilling to leave the powder-charge in the tamp-hole all night, he ordered several additional workmen to go to the assistance of the gang. These men were soon engaged in ramming dirt and gravel into the crevices of the rock leading into the tamp-hole, and it is supposed that the boy accidentally struck a spark from the rock with a steel-pointed crowbar which he was using.

Dr. JOHN BEACH, deputy for Coroner ROLLINS, proceeded to the scene yesterday afternoon, and found great difficulty in getting at the facts in the case, as the Police appeared quite ignorant in the premises. When he at length found the remains of the dead, the Deputy Coroner ascertained that KNOX had his skull fractured in the most frightful manner, a piece of the rock having struck him in the right side of the head. KNOX was a native of Scotland, aged thirty-four, and came to the United States last June. He was the sole support of an aged mother, yet in the Old Country, and his sister resides in Morrisania, who claimed the body. As the Deputy-Coroner had been misled in his directions, he was too late to give the necessary permit. SMITH had sustained a fracture of the pelvis, right leg, and left arm. He was twenty-eight years of age, a native of Ireland, and his relatives reside in the vicinity of the accident.

The following persons were impaneled as the jury in the case: William Place, Frederick Lynch, William Lappe, Joseph Lynch, Thos. Cameron, Timothy Henley, Frederick Schroeder, Charles Daley, Erhrad Mezuer and Abraham Acherson, all residing in the vicinity. The inquest will be held to-morrow afternoon at Mr. SCHROEDER's house, and the wounded men now in Bellevue Hospital will give their evidence today.

PATRICK GOLDEN, the man who was injured in the spine, was reported yesterday to be rapidly sinking, and he will not probably long survive.

Murder at Sea.

THOS. WARD, second mate, and DANIEL LEICH, steward, of the American bark *Ellen O. Feeney*, were arrested, yesterday afternoon charged with the murder of a seaman, name unknown, while the vessel was laying in the harbor of Montevideo on the 10th of August last. From what can be gathered from the crew, the murder was most unprovoked and brutal. Commissioner SHIELDS committed the accused for examination on Saturday next. The arrests were made by Deputy Marshals CROWLEY and PURVIS.

FALLEN FRANCE.

Predictions Realized—Causes of the Downfall—The Future—The New Government—Chances for a Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 20, 1870.

May an old grumbler raise his voice again in the columns of your paper? It would be impossible, indeed, not to raise one's voice in the midst of a drama like this. Was the like of it ever seen? But how am I to be heard in such an uproar? How am I to penetrate the line of fire that surrounds us? And then, how is one to collect his thoughts under the roar of thousands of cannon, of which one-half unfortunately point in and only one-half unfortunately point out? How is he going to put intelligibly on paper what he wants to say, when he is itching to go and pat on the back the guns that are pointing out, and to say naughty things to those that are pointing in?

PREDICTIONS REALIZED.

A man is not always well received when he comes in at the end of a catastrophe with the common place "I told you so!" But have I not repeated over and over again in your columns, for the last ten years, that France had entered a period of decadence, that the Emperor was leading the country into ruin, and that nothing but a great calamity could follow the system we were living under? It was difficult for this idea to penetrate the minds of men who only traveled through the country, or who, if they stopped, engaged themselves simply in the social life of the people. Everything looked so brilliant, and individual men appeared so civilized and progressive, that it was rare to meet a man, and singularly enough, an American, who did not stand in ecstacy before the greatness of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the prosperity of the country under his direction. And yet, in his whole twenty years' reign, the Emperor performed but one act—the fact is most extraordinary—that could be applauded by an American, and that was the liberation of Lombardy. And yet the Empire, by its luxury and corruption, and by the persistent ignorance of the peasantry, was running into decadence and barbarism as fast as it could go. A nation cannot be great which gives five hundred millions of francs a year to its army in time of peace, and but forty millions a year to primary education. No civilized man can look these two figures in the face without blushing. A nation cannot be great which spends four hundred millions of francs in fine barracks, imperial palaces, gilded domes, grand opera-houses, and which has not a single school-house fit to show to a foreigner. A nation cannot be great which believes that the welfare of the State depends on its carrying on its shoulders such a cadavre as that of the Papal Government. A nation cannot be great which gives 200,000,000 of francs a year to support such an imbecility as the temporal power of the Pope, and refuses for years to contribute 100,000 francs to GUSTAVE LAMBERT for the expedition in search of the North-west passage. A nation can never progress while it persists in the old and superannuated system of centralization, by which power is concentrated in one man and in one place, and no occasion is given for the expansion of the minds of other men. A nation must be on the confines of barbarism which does not perceive the monstrous immorality of taking money out of the State Treasury, the tax contributions of the half-starved laborers of the rural districts, to pay for the "pigeon wings" of M. Petitpas or the *pirouettes* of Mlle. Fiocre on the boards of the Grand Opera.

THE FUTURE.

What hope is there of a people who pay 60,000 francs a year to a half-naked dancer, a part of which comes out of the State Treasury, and who refuse to pay more than forty francs a month to their school-teachers, under the pretext that the exercise of the chorographic art brings strangers to Paris and enriches the people—as if there were no solider way than that of founding a nation's riches! The effects of these twenty years of despotism, of centralization, of luxury for the capital and ignorance for the rural districts, are now showing themselves in blood, in shame and disaster. They are showing themselves in littlenesses of character, in an alarming diminution of the moral standard, which give to the crimes of the last BONAPARTE their crowning infamy, and stand as the eternal condemnation of a despotic power. We see it now, and I claim credit for having attempted to show it to you over and over again in years gone by, that the political education of the people under the Empire was going backward instead of forward; that under the Empire we were in a blind alley, in which there was no hope and from which there was no issue, and to make Republicans we must first have the Republic. Education was not keeping pace with the requirements of the age; the brilliancy of Paris and the general appearance of prosperity on the lines of the great railways was but a mask covering a smart-looking, superficially intelligent, but priest-ridden, superstitious and narrow-minded peasantry, totally lacking the education which gives common-sense, and serves as the basis of great deeds and of a great nation. It was in the nature of things that by the gradual expansion of the strong over the weak, the frontiers of France were to be overrun sooner or later, and the country taught, by a visitation of fire and sword, the source of its weakness and the remedy for its cure. The sooner, therefore, another trial of the Republic was made the better. The publication of the secret correspondence of the Tuilleries was not needed to show the demoralizing influence of the system we were living under. We see this influence at every step, in all ranks of society, and it was too deeply rooted not to reach from the Empire far over into the Republic. The most deplorable of these effects, the one which gives us most anxiety for the future, is the utter want of confidence of one citizen in another. There is no other social evil that compares in magnitude to this one; no other that creates as many obstacles to the accomplishment of great deeds. What adds gravity to the fact is that the people do not perceive this evil, nor even suspect its existence. They do not see the enormity of setting one half the nation to watching the other half; and thus we see everywhere a double set of clerks—one to guard the honesty of the other. We see every man suspecting his neighbor, and ready to inform on him. We see M. DE PERSIGNY cautioning the Emperor in a letter against their mutual friend, the Prefect of Police. We have before us the deplorable example of a whole nation addicted to espionage, and we are thus let into the secret of the wonderful organization and effectiveness of the Police: every man is a natural policeman. I need not point out how much of the force of the nation is paralyzed, and its material progress impeded by this, it is to be hoped, useless, and certainly immoral division of the nation into the watchers and the watched.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

In the new Government there is thus far the same tendency to centralization as in the old. The want of confidence in each other is at the bottom of this evil: no man is considered safe when out of sight. Is this a characteristic of the Latin race, or is it the result of the long reign of despotism and espionage under which we have lived? In any case it is the darkest problem the new men and the new order of things will have to deal with. In the new Government there is the same love of decrees as in the old. Every man who holds a bit of power, from the Governor down to the lowest Mayor or Sub-Prefect, must put into operation the abstract or purely philosophical or insane ideas he has been preaching in secret conclave to his disciples for the last twenty years; but fortunately for the State, they are allowed to die as soon as launched, and are soon recalled. Nevertheless, this disposition of each man to act for himself and to force his own ideas and his own laws on the public is not one of the least of the first embarrassments of the new Republic. We still have arbitrary arrests for differences of opinion, a persistence in the idea that the people belong to the office-holders, instead of the office-holders to the people, and the fatal inclination of imposing opinions rather by force and by secrecy and secret manœuvres than by the ballot and free discussion.

CHANCES FOR A REPUBLIC.

This want of grandeur and largeness in the French character almost makes us despair for the moment of the Republic. But then we must recollect that so rapid and radical a transition is a very serious affair, entitled to the largest indulgence from the rest of the world. We must recollect that, we Americans, especially, are born republicans, and cannot help ourselves, and that it is a greater merit to change into a republican than to be born one. Perhaps if we had to transform ourselves as suddenly, we would also stumble and flounder, and do foolish things, before falling into the right channel. Let us, therefore, be indulgent for the French, and hope and pray that after wading through the accumulated evils of the late deplorable Empire, and after ridding themselves by experience of the difficulties that surround and embarrass the new order of things, they will come out cleansed and purified, and capable of founding and maintaining the only form of government which can ever give the genuine greatness they aspire to.

MALAKOFF.

Separatist Movements Throughout the Republic.

The Paris *Patrie* recently, comments, with much indignation, upon the proceedings of various bodies in the Provinces, which, it says, greatly impede the national defense. At a moment when every effort is being made to liberate the capital from the grasp of the enemy, a separatist agitation has sprung up in several great towns of the south and south-west, which causes great embarrassment to the Government. Attempts are being made to establish a Southern League and one of the south-west, which, notwithstanding the protestations of their promoters can only tend to the disintegration of the country. A Toulouse paper publishes a summary of the proceedings at four meetings of one of these bodies, in one of which, it is stated, that, "seeing it is important to group together and co-ordinate all the democratic forces of Southern France, in order to exercise a powerful and constant action upon the central power and the departmental authorities, and with the view of furnishing them with the means of consolidating and preserving the Republic, one and indivisible, against the enemies, within and without, the League of the South-west, assembled at Toulouse, a popular meeting on Nov. 20 and 21, 1870, adopts the following resolutions: Article 1. Resistance *à outrance*, and the dispatch of civil commissioners with full powers to the armies in the field and in besieged places, or places likely to be besieged. 2. Abolition of octroi duties and all indirect taxes, which, contrary to democratic principle, press most heavily upon the classes which are both most numerous and least wealthy; and, without prejudging the subject of permissive taxation, the substitution of a proportionate tax upon incomes above fifty francs. 3. Dissolution of the *conseils généraux, conseils d'arrondissements*, and municipal councils which were elected under the Empire, and are still in existence. 4. Purification of the official staff of the *préfets*, in order to effect the reforms judged to be necessary by the unanimity of republicans. 5. Dismissal of all functionaries of every description who have distinguished themselves under the fallen régime by their dynastic zeal, and particularly the Maires, Juges de Paix, Receivers of Taxes, Rectors and Inspectors of Academies and Elementary Schools. 6. The substitution of lay teachers for clerical municipal teachers. 7. Exclusion from all public employment of all servants of the former Government. 8. Reconstruction upon really republican bases of the Bureaux de Bienfaisance, societies for mutual assistance, and the directing bodies of hospitals which have hitherto employed, and which continue to make use of, for monarchical and clerical ends, the funds intrusted to their control. 9. The establishment in each Department of a jury charged with the trial of the official and extra-official accomplices of the blow in the dark of December, and of the long series of crimes committed by LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; to place under immediate sequestration until the day of national judgment all the property, real and personal, of men who took part in the attempt of the 2d of December, and drove France to war. 10. Complete separation of Church and State." In order to carry out these objects "the League of the South-west will invite the leagues of the South and the East, whose principles are the same, to unite with it, and will urge the formation of similar leagues in the centre, the West, and the North, which, together, will form the United Leagues of France. The League of the South-west will be represented by a permanent central committee, which will correspond with the departmental committees, composed of delegates from the arrondissements. A delegation from the Central League will be sent to the Government at Tours whenever political circumstance may require." It is added, "the delegates of the League will set out today for Tours in order to present to the members of the Provisional Government the resolutions adopted by the meeting." The *Patrie* denounces this movement as an attempt at radical revolution and usurpation, which it relies upon the firmness of the Government and of the established authorities to resist.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The current *Harper's* is rich in substance and variety. This magazine is long likely to occupy a foremost place in public favor. One of the clearest accounts that we have seen, and made doubly clear by well-chosen illustration, is given of the "Passion Play at Oberammergau, in 1870." The article will be welcome to numbers who have sought a full description of this strange drama, since it furnishes its history, as well as a graphic view of the present manner of its performance. "The Voice of Christmas Past" is a cleverly-managed sketch for the season, in which DICKENS is made the central figure, with his favorite characters grouped about him. Few people know much about every-day life in Sweden, although the novels of FREDERIKA BREMER and others have afforded some glimpses of it; but "Folk Life in Sweden" in a small compass packs a world of quaint information on the subject not easily found elsewhere. A very tender and pathetic piece of versification is Mr. R. H. STODDARD'S "Blind." We would gladly see more of Mr. STODDARD'S work than he gives us, for our native poets are few and far between. Another good poem in the number is that entitled "The Ancient Lady of Sorrow." "Frederick the Great," is continued in this number, and so are "Anne Furness" and "Anteros," and each installment no doubt will be read by thousands with unflagging interest. "The Young Naturalist in Mexico," and "The Dolliver Family," should be received with delight by young folks of various ages, and Miss PHŒBE CARY'S "The Christmas Sheaf" will be acceptable to all. The paper on "Our Public Lands" is exceedingly well put together and contains much valuable information on a subject that ought to be familiar to all Americans and to all intending immigrants. This article should be republished in full in Europe, and probably will be. *Harper's* contains several other choice contributions, the bare enumeration of which would occupy much space, and the favorite departments at the end including the "Easy Chair," and the "Drawer," will sustain the reputation that has long made them "household words." Altogether, the present number of *Harper's* is one of rare merit, even for a magazine of its high character; and it would be difficult to go further or to say more in the way of deserved panegyric.

—The December *Galaxy* contains some very good articles, and a few which it would be hard to praise. To begin with the worst, "The Portrait," as it is called, of King WILLIAM, with its accompanying text, is a curiously pointless and dreary attempt at humor. When poor DERBY, in his assumed character of "John Phœnix," issued the San Diego *Herald* and originated a form of illustration since widely imitated, there was always method in his madness, and a genuine vein of satire beneath the surface of crude absurdity. Thus, when he represented a Californian city by a straight row of the little cuts used in country papers as headings for houses "to let," there was something to laugh at. The habit of vamping up any old blocks that happened to be in a printing office to illustrate passing events—especially in California, where printers' stock was scarce—was hit off happily enough, and the joke, without being very startling, gave just the kind of diversion for which it was intended. This is exactly what the "Portrait of William III." does *not* do. It is surprising that the editors, who have proved themselves to be men of taste, should disfigure their magazine with such folly. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY continues his well-written story of "Lady Judith" in this number, and also contributes a strong but somewhat prejudiced portrait of M. THIERS. Mr. GIDEON WELLES furnishes an elaborate statement in relation to the reinforcement of Fort Pickens in the Spring of 1861. It is a paper destined to provoke a great deal of controversy. "The Man who Didn't" is a pleasant sketch by Mr. EDGAR FAWCETT, and "Types of American Beauty," by Mr. JUNIUS H. BROWNE, is interesting, although the portrait to which it relates is very badly done. Besides these papers, Mrs. EDWARDS begins a new tale, "Ought We to Visit Her?" which opens briskly, and Mr. DE FOREST continues his journey "Overland," which rather drags. A readable sketch called "Some Recollections of an Old Woman," a few tolerable verses, and not quite so interesting a collection of miscellaneous matter at the end as the *Galaxy* usually supplies, make up what seems noteworthy in the rest of the number.

CURRENT NOTES.

A new daily journal at Fort Dodge is called *The Cardiff Giant.*

An Indian boy and twenty-one head of cattle were lately lost during a snow-storm in Nevada.

A movement is on foot at Baltimore looking to the early revival of the ship-building interest in that city.

Six persons, who had each attained the age of ninety years, died at Providence, R. I., last month.

The Collinsville Manufacturing Company of Connecticut has reduced the wages of the operatives thirty-three per cent. since the first of the month, without causing a strike.

There are 202 manufacturing establishments in the city and county of Albany, which use a capital of $5,634,000, and pay $2,295,264 per annum in wages.

The Swedes, who settled to the number of 100 in Water Valley, Miss., last May, complain of the climate, and now desire to remove elsewhere.

A colony of Shakers is about being established in Wayne County, Mich. Two brothers from Lebanon, have lately been prospecting in that region with the view of purchasing the necessary lands.

A suit has been commenced by a florist, at Boston, to recover damages from a dentist for the loss of his wife through the carelessness of the latter in having permitted her to inhale too much nitrous oxyde gas.

The Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association, of Pennsylvania, recently assembled at Philadelphia, and resolved that the interests of commerce demand that a reduction shall be made in the taxes levied on articles used in the building of American ships.

A Sedalia business firm have just commenced a suit against the authorities of that city to recover $31,500 for loss sustained through the burning of a brewery. The claim is based upon the insufficiency or inactivity of the Sedalia Fire Department.

The Louisville, Ky., Society of Spiritualists have published a communication, protesting against the cavalier manner in which the ministers of the various denominations in that city have treated them, and inviting a public discussion on the question of spiritual phenomena.

As an evidence of the progress of the temperance movement in Maine since 1828, the Lewiston *Journal* declares that a man may travel the whole length of the State and seek "decent society" without meeting an intoxicated person, or smelling the poisoned breath of a man who uses liquor.

At the Maryland Immigration Convention, held at Baltimore on Tuesday last, a resolution was passed appointing a committee to draw up a petition asking the State Legislature for an appropriation of $200,000, to be used in encouraging European emigration.

An Auburn, Me., land-owner recently took an effectual way of showing his dissatisfaction with the city's award for damages on account of a new road across his land. He had the officials arrested for trespass so late on Saturday night that it was only by the merest chance they escaped spending the Sabbath in prison.

Butler County, Kansas, appears to be given up altogether to mob law. The lives of several respectable citizens have been sacrificed, and at Douglass some 175 men have been formed into a military organization, with the avowed object of clearing the county of horse thieves, but in reality to continue to terrify the people with acts of lawlessness.

Miss LOTTIE FOWLER, the spirit medium, who was recently tried and acquitted of witchcraft at Bridgeport, Conn., it seems had no sooner escaped the clutches of the law than she fell into the hands of a sharper, who—on the pretense of sympathy—induced her to give a public *seance*, at which he acted in the capacity of ticket agent. Nearly 1,000 persons attended, but at the close of the manifestations neither the Colonel nor the proceeds could anywhere be found.

Prof. SMITH, of Baltimore, in a recent communication on the subject of hydrophobia, says that as the virus, or poison which propagates the fatal malady, exists in the saliva of the rabid animal, a mere scratch on the hand or face is more dangerous than if a deep incision had been made by the teeth, as in the latter case the flow of blood would be likely to assist in carrying off the poison. The Professor advises that the wound or wounds be instantly washed again and again with soap sud water to prevent the possibility of any poison adhering. Caustic potash should then be applied for about a quarter of a minute, and be followed by a poultice of bread and milk, the latter to be continued for two days.

An individual named HUNTER, who finds delight in looking through key-holes and other obscure places, was rewarded the other night at Toledo, Ohio, by seeing several pieces of candle lighting in such a way at the house of ex-colored Chaplain GARLAND H. WHITE, formerly of the Twenty-eighth United States Colored Volunteers, as to give the impression that the building was being fired on purpose. The flames burst forth soon afterward, and one of the pieces of candle described by HUNTER having been discovered, WHITE was taken from his bed and lodged in prison to answer a charge of arson. WHITE was once the slave of the rebel TOOMBS, and was among the first to enter Richmond after the surrender of LEE.

At the leveling of an ancient Indian mound near St. Louis, Mo., a few days ago, a very interesting spectacle was presented. Among those who witnessed it were Prof. MARSH, of Yale College, Dr. BRIGGS, of St. Louis, and Gen. A. J. SMITH. The mound was originally forty feet in height, oval in shape, and about 300 feet in length. About twenty years ago there was a house on top of it, and a grave-yard on the side. During the progress of the work the laborers have dug up the bones of three races, first those of the whites, second, of the Indians, and last of the ancient mound builders. Prof. MARSH secured thirty skulls of the mound builders, one alone being perfect. These were found in two vaults, one a square structure, the other of crescent form, and both about fifty feet across.

Lochy Ostrom's Estate—Some Errors Corrected by "An Old Citizen" of Cincinnati.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I notice, under head of special telegram from New-York, in your paper of today, an article in regard to the estate of RACHEL OSTROM. It has many errors in it. I propose to correct a few of them.

It is true that JAMES W. GAZLAY in the fore part of the present century was engaged to be married to Miss RACHEL OSTROM, of Poughkeepsie, in the State of New-York. Mr. J. W. GAZLAY desired to marry her and move West. The mother of Miss OSTROM would not go West, and Miss OSTROM would not leave her mother. J. W. GAZLAY came West and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward went back to New-York, but could not induce Miss OSTROM to come to the West, and shortly afterward he married MARTHA RANDALL, of New-York, who came to this city with him. By that marriage J. W. GAZLAY had one child—HULDAH, married to THORNTON A. MILLS, a Presbyterian clergyman of this city.

After the death of Mr. GAZLAY'S first wife he married REBECCA, a daughter of ELMORE WILLIAMS, by whom he had three children. One of them died in its infancy. WILLIAM ELMORE GAZLAY, another child, died after age in Florida. ALLEN W. GAZLAY, a child, is living and doing well in the western part of the city, and J. W. GAZLAY is not dead yet, but is living with his son, and is in remarkably good health and preservation for a man of his age. J. W. GAZLAY never was imprisoned for contempt of Court. He said at one time to the Court, then composed of three Judges, of which the father of our worthy Mayor was one of the number, that it was a Demerara team, composed of two mules and a jackass, which remark he made in the heat of an argument, and himself and the Judges were always personal friends, and it had nothing whatever to do with his election to Congress.

In about the year 1822, WM. HENRY HARRISON was a candidate for Congress in the Cincinnati District; the mechanics and working men thought that Gen. HARRISON was a representative of the Virginia aristocracy, known then as the F. F. V.'s, and desired to run a candidate of their own, and appointed a committee to select a candidate, of which Mr. BROMWELL, then a wire-weaver, was the Chairman. Mr. GAZLAY consented to run, without any expectation on his part or the part of the Committee that he would be elected. He declined to be a candidate a second time. He and Gen. HARRISON were always warm personal and political friends, and in 1840 Mr. GAZLAY canvassed two States for the election of Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Our City Mail System—Why So Many Letters Are Lost—A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Mail Arrangement.

Beyond the fact that the New-York Post-office is one of the largest in the world, and the most important in this country, the general public have little conception of the vastness of its work and the complexity of its system. When it is considered that between 120 and 150 tons per day is the average weight of matter handled by the 800 employes, and that more than 300,000 letters, and often a much larger number of newspapers are dexterously disposed of during each twenty-four hours, some idea of the subject may be obtained. But of the thousand and one items and incidents connected with the postal work, very few are aware. The increase of mail matter received, delivered, or transmitted through this office is enormous, and has thus far outstripped all calculations. The estimated ratio of this growth is about five per cent. per annum. The accommodations, although repeatedly enlarged—latterly at frequent intervals—have been greatly deficient. The latest change was made this week, by an addition to the gallery, and a rearrangement of furniture and partitions, which throws the total interior of the old building into one great hall, with improved light and ventilation. This affords ample space to conduct all the mailing work on two floors under the constant supervision of the Assistant Postmaster. The growth of the foreign business is very rapid. Last week in two days, 70,000 letters, filling 150 sacks and weighing nearly 11,000 pounds, were mailed to various foreign lands. Some of these letters are destined to the most remote places upon the globe—the Azore Islands, Hudson's Bay, Alaska, Japan, Calcutta and Madagascar. Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the proportion of missives lost, mis-sent, misdirected, or tampered with, is much less in the foreign than in the domestic department. The number of complaints constantly made about the detention, miscarriage or loss of other packages is very great. Most of these, too, come from business men who are supposed to exercise more than ordinary care in the matter. But instances are of daily occurrence where the most surprising carelessness is evident on the part of banks and large concerns, and where thousands of dollars' worth of inclosures are exposed to peril. The nature of these complaints made to Mr. GAYLER, the special agent, are of all sorts and conditions imaginable. Sometimes a letter and contents disappears altogether, and no trace of it is ever found. In some instances the letter, after great delay, reaches its destination, with the contents—drafts, notes, or samples—abstracted, but sealed neatly, as though not tampered with. All these matters are carefully examined into and usually result in convincing the writer that the fault was not with the Post-office Department. Under present arrangements mail peculations are next to impossible. The system of detection in the Secret Service Department is reduced to such a science that any tampering with mail matter cannot be continued for any length of time. In obscure offices dishonesty is more possible, but the larger a station may be, the swifter and surer is conviction of the guilty party secured. A suspected employe in any capacity is at once placed under surveillance, the method of which is new and profoundly secret. Mr. GAYLER'S detective agents are not seen at the office, nor has any one an idea of their plan of operations. Most of the men employed on this station are veterans of the late war, and all are supposed to be above suspicion. They are placed under bonds for the faithful performance of duty, and of all the numerous cases investigated, very rarely has there been found any dishonesty or dereliction of duty. A large proportion of the complaints against carriers have proceeded from persons of limited understanding of the mail system, and generally found to be based solely upon imagination. Between 200 and 400 unstamped, mis-directed or blank, or unsealed letters and packages, daily accumulate. Last evening among those shown to a TIMES reporter were several large envelopes from banks or banking firms, containing checks, notes or drafts, representing a large amount in the aggregate—one being a draft for $14,000—and all were unsealed. Others were unstamped, three were not addressed, thirty two had no State or town direction; two had counterfeit stamps; several had "washed" (once used) stamps; a number of papers and packages, containing samples of tea, the latter weighing about four ounces, were sealed closely, and had an insufficient amount of postage stamps; several had no address superscribed. Such instances are, ordinarily, of every-day occurrence, and are at once discovered. Even if any of these might pass the inspection of one clerk, there would be other lynx-like eyes to catch the defect. A large proportion of business men intrust the delivery and reception of their mail packages to young, inefficient, lazy, careless and ignorant boys. In many cases very large firms allow their younger clerks to address their envelopes and affix the postage stamps. As might be expected they often neglect to seal, stamp and properly direct them. To save themselves trouble—especially at evening—they will thrust their letters in the nearest lamp-post box and pile the newspapers outside, which usually will cause several hours' delay in their transmission. Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co. have an immense correspondence, frequently over-averaging 5,000 letters. They have never entered a complaint about a loss, detention or miscarriage. They employ an intelligent mature man as their mail clerk. He attends to this duty exclusively. Every letter is carefully examined, to see that the superscription is legibly and properly made, the necessary stamps affixed and the envelope closely sealed. He deposits these in the Post-office, and receives all mail matter addressed to the firm. No other person is ever allowed to do that work. With such a simple and reasonable precaution a vast amount of trouble, annoyance, delay and loss would be prevented.

Statistics of Albany Penitentiary.

From the Albany Express, Dec. 14.

Gen. PILSBURY estimates the Penitentiary, and the land attached to it, to be worth $250,000. Its original cost was about $60,000. All the additions made to it during the past twenty-two years, were paid for out of the earnings of the institution. The following facts and figures, compiled from the appendix to the annual reports of the Inspectors and Superintendent, will be read with interest:

The total value of property on hand, consisting of furniture, provisions, clothing, bedding, &c., Oct. 31, 1870, was $19,942 38. The total amount of cash on hand Oct. 31, 1870, was $37,129 49. The total number of convicts received at the Penitentiary since its opening, up to Oct. 31, 1870, was 20,514—males, 15,262; females, 5,252. Of this number 17,804 were intemperate, and 2,710 temperate; 11,194 were single, and 9,320 married; 11,730 were foreigners, and 8,684 natives.

The total income of the institution up to Oct. 31, 1870, was $689,455 12; ordinary expenditures, $531,041 18; income over expenditures, $172,613 29. In the years 1849–50–58, the expenditures exceeded the income $14,199 35, yet notwithstanding this fact, the aggregate income amounted to the sum above stated.

American Whales in the North Pacific.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Nov. 9.

Our annual visitors are coming into port quite fast, and we are glad to say, with good catches. The highest, so far, is the *Josephine*, Capt. COGAN, with 2,200 barrels. Such a report reminds us of the old times of 1852, and the following six or seven years, when from two to three thousand barrels was frequently reported as the season's catch of a ship. Speaking of whalers, their indomitable energy is something remarkable. Governments have sent out exploring and surveying ships, and expeditions, to discover the North Pole, expending large sums of money for that object. But the hardy whalemen, in pursuit of an honest livelihood, are the best explorers. During the past season, some of the ships cruising in the Arctic got so near the supposed situation of the Pole that their longitude was scarcely worth working up. We predict that a whaler will be the first to discover and go through the long-sought north-west passage, the search for which has cost the world so much money and so many valuable lives.

The American Press Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late General Agent of the American Press Association has sent me a communication containing, among other statements, the following, viz.:

"The dispatches at present furnished by what is called the American Press Association, and purporting to be signed by my (London) partner, * * * containing news copied from English papers, and from twelve to twenty-four hours behind the advice of the Associated Press, are forgeries."

J. W. SIMONTON.

The Philharmonic Concerts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today there appears a letter under the head of "The Philharmonic Society and its High Prices of Admission," penned by a melancholy individual who signs himself "Crotchet," (Crotchety would be more appropriate, perhaps,) in which it is asserted that the cost of attending the Philharmonic concerts is fearfully exorbitant. Our friend, having fully made up his mind upon the subject, neglects to give the unsophisticated public his data, so that it might form its own opinion as to what is extravagant or not. This omission I will endeavor to supply. The cost of a reserved seat and tickets for all the eighteen rehearsals and six concerts is $13, which makes each entertainment cost about fifty-four cents. We are to understand, then, that the net expense of attending "quite as good concerts" in "London, Brussels or Berlin" is but 6½ cents, for your correspondent tells us that in these places the cost is but one-tenth of what it is here. Even when he heard Madam CLARA SCHUMANN play at the Crystal Palace, London, at a charge of two shillings, it cost considerably more than these entertainments do. The "Beethoven Festival" of which he speaks, although given by the Philharmonic Society, has nothing to do with its regular season of concerts, and, consequently, he should not lead the public to imply that the charges are similar.

If lager-beer, &c., were introduced at Philharmonics the admission fee might, perhaps, be reduced to "a few cents," as "Crotchet" remarks it is in some parts of Germany.

Finally, Mr. Editor, I would remark that there is a law that regulates almost all the professions and trades, namely, that of supply and demand; and we may rest assured that if musical talent were so very much better rewarded here than in Europe we would soon have in our midst all the eminent musicians who at present are the pride of the Old World.

A. T. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870.

NEW MISSION CHAPEL.

Opening Services in the New Chapel of the Bethlehem Mission—Interesting Addresses by Bishop Potter and Dr. Ogilby.

On one of the most bleakly-barren spots in Manhattan Island, situated in Ninth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, the centre of a region were Nature reigns in almost her primitive ruggedness, a building has lately been erected, which, more than any other, indicates the advancing, civilizing tread of this mighty City. Here a German Mission Church, called Bethlehem Chapel, has been established, in which the opening services were held yesterday morning. The Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church has long recognized the necessity for Christian labor in this district, where the people are principally poor ignorant Germans, engaged in the roughest kind of toil in the City during the day, and living with their families in the small wooden shanties, which are irregularly scattered over this entire region. A cheap wooden building was erected in the Autumn of 1869, but this proving inadequate, the Ladies' Industrial Society connected with the Mission, under the superintendence of Mrs. TERHUNE, by their zeal and energy, collected over $5,000, and constructed the present plain, but neat and commodious, Gothic edifice, at a cost of $8,000. The building is 35 feet by 60 feet, and consists of one main hall, with a basement, in which the school-rooms are situated. The labors of the kind ladies interested in the Mission have been largely devoted to the poor children of the district, and the daily and nightly schools, the Industrial School and the Sabbath-school, have been instruments in their hands of accomplishing much good. There is still a debt of $2,000 owing to the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, but the ladies are sanguine that this will soon be paid off. Mr. UPJOHN, the architect, supplied the plans, and superintended their execution without any cost. Rev. F. OERTEL is in charge of this Mission, and will, on each Sabbath, celebrate the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the German language. He is assisted in the school by Mr. and Mrs. TORBECK. Owing to the sudden change in the temperature, and the out-of-the-way character of the place, the congregation which assembled in the chapel yesterday morning was not very large. The following clergymen occupied seats around the altar: Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York; Rev. FRED. OGILBY, D. D., Trinity Church; Rev. Dr. PETERS, Rev. Dr. GEER and Rev. F. OERTEL. Nearly 200 German children of the district were present, and illustrated by their quiet, orderly demeanor that the labors of the ladies have not so far been in vain. After the morning service had been read, and several fine anthems sung by the boys' choir of Trinity, Rev. Dr. OGILBY delivered the opening sermon, or rather address, for he did not select any text. He chose the appropriate theme "The Bethlehem Mission." After eulogizing the Christian efforts of the kind ladies engaged in the good work of administering to the wants of the poor, there are, he said, two lessons which the occasion should impress upon their minds. First, to increase and confirm their faith; and second, to quicken and extend their charity. After dwelling on these points for some time, he related the history of the Bethlehem Mission from its first inception to the present time, and which, he said, will stand as a monument to that "faith which works by love." He closed by extolling charity, the greatest of all the virtues. At this season of gifts there could be no more appropriate object than gifts bestowed on the Bethlehem Mission. "Blessed be the man who provideth for the sick and needy." As they leave this sanctuary may this blessing be carried with them, into all their walks of life, that when this day of God's mercy shall issue in the day of His judgment they may enter into life eternal, greeted with the words of the Judge of quick and dead, "Inasmuch as you did it unto the least of these my servants, you did it unto me."

At the conclusion of Dr. OGILBY'S discourse, the venerable Bishop of New-York made a short but very interesting address. So many pleasing reflections, he said, had passed through his mind during the service that he scarcely knew where to begin. He would refer to the character of two men in whose hearts charity was the predominating trait. One of them was a Christian saint, who lived over 100 years ago, and whose whole life was an index of his benevolence and charity; and yet this good man on approaching his latter end, expressed the regret that he had not more fully devoted himself to alleviate the unhappiness of the poor and needy. The other, the Bishop continued, was a friend of his own, a man of large heart, munificent and yet unostentatious in his charity, whose hand was ever open to deserving suffering, and yet this man, on hearing him read the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, sadly reflected on his neglect of the poor, saying "What do any of us give but the crumbs?" Referring to the Bethlehem Mission, he said he was grateful to God for its creation, and to the good ladies who have labored so zealously in procuring the funds necessary to its completion. There is no spot more appropriate for such a mission, and he would rejoice to see thirty or forty more scattered over the island. The fact that "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them" is the best evidence of the divinity of Christ's Gospel, and the sincerity of the Christian sentiments of the community. At the close of the Bishop's address a liberal collection was taken up in aid of the Mission. The communion service was then solemnly celebrated, Bishop POTTER and Rev. Mr. OERTEL officiating.

Subsequent to the services, the greater portion of the audience were treated to a substantial lunch in the school-room, and the bleakness of the surrounding district, and the loud whistling of the cold December wind, were forgotten in the presence of Mrs. TERHUNE and her kind assistants, who spared no effort to administer to the comfort of their guests.

Condition of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, New-York Branch, held a quarterly meeting yesterday, in the Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. Interesting reports were received and read from auxiliary societies in Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, Lima, Penn Yan, Cold Spring, Binghamton, N. Y., and Trenton, New-Brunswick, Newark, and other cities and places. The annual and life membership of the Society is very largely increasing, and the collections and subscriptions for the support of Bible readers and missionaries in India and China, and to the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, a monthly periodical published by the Society, has also greatly increased. This progress is mainly due to the adoption of mission "mite-boxes," which have been furnished to all proper applicants, and in which children, as well as adults, can drop their mites. The reported receipts reached several hundred dollars. It is the purpose of the Society to disseminate its mite-boxes throughout the country, but it is no longer necessary, as at first indicated, to send them to the Treasurer every quarter. If they are opened by the members and the amount sent in convenient bankable money, it will be much more convenient to the Treasurer. A board of thirty-seven managers selected from several auxiliary societies was elected, together with a few life members. Letters were read from Dr. MACLAY of the Fow-Chow Mission, thanking the Society for a donation of $300 in gold, and transmitting the action of the Mission Conference thereon. Also from Mrs. FOX, giving an account of a trip through the Isthmus of Suez and of the prospect for mission work in the Orient. Next Saturday a meeting of young ladies to organize an auxiliary will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

Improvements at Quarantine.

A number of very useful and valuable improvements are at present going on at Upper and Lower Quarantine, under the direction of Dr. CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer of the port. The various buildings at Upper Quarantine have been put in an efficient state for the Winter, and many of them have been enlarged considerably. A portion of the long pier has been fenced in, and the pier itself made more solid and durable. The small boats, for boarding, have been discontinued for the rough weather, and the small steamer-yacht *Fenton* will be kept in constant service for the boarding doctors, while the large side-wheel steamer *Andrew Fletcher* will do the heavy transporting business between the City and the Upper and Lower Bay.

The hospitals at Island No. 1 at Red Bank, in charge of Capt. O'ROURKE, Superintendent, which have been kept in excellent order during the Summer, are now free of patients, and are undergoing further improvements. The large apartments for patients are being further ventilated and made more comfortable. Already they are splendidly lighted, and now a new heating apparatus is being put in. A nice and safe landing-place has been built, which is most convenient for all visiting the island. The boats kept there have been scraped and generally overhauled, and the famous "Black Ball" line sloop has been much improved. This boat is used principally for conveying the dead bodies of yellow-fever patients to Seguine's Point for interment, and very often receives a warm reception from the people of that neighborhood, who sometimes threaten the crew with personal violence. This little vessel has a black ball painted on her sail, and hence the name of the "Black Ball" sloop.

The new island, about three-quarters of a mile from No. 1, is completed as far as the ground is concerned; but as yet no appropriation has been made for the erection of buildings. These latter, when put up, are intended for healthy passengers taken from infected vessels. The arrangements at the hospital are perfect.

LABORS OF MISSIONARIES.

Missionary Meeting at Aquebogue—The Work of Evangelization Among Unenlightened People.

On Tuesday and Wednesday a missionary meeting, under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was held at the Congregational Church, Upper Aquebogue.

The meeting was opened on Tuesday evening by Rev. Dr. G. W. WOOD, the Secretary, who, in his address, spoke of the great work of the Board and the good now being accomplished.

Rev. TITUS COAN, a well-known veteran missionary at the Sandwich Islands, gave a graphic account of his experience and of the volcanic eruptions which occurred in the islands a few years ago. He also spoke of the fire channels formed by the rivers of boiling lava that came rushing to the sea. At 4 P. M., April 2, 1868, in the midst of one of the most terrific earthquakes ever witnessed, everything swaying to and fro, the ground rising and swelling like a storm at sea, the rivers formed by the lava being from five to twenty feet wide, the bottom of crater of Kilanea sank hundreds of feet. At one place a hill was tumbled over a precipice, burying thirteen natives, together with a large number of cattle. One of these rivers of lava ran 1,500 feet under ground, and burst out twenty-five miles south-west, taking a course of nine miles overland. These shocks were heard for an entire week. On Wednesday Mr. COAN gave a history of the religious efforts in the islands. Fifty years ago a band of missionaries was sent to the Pacific cluster of islands, knowing not to what they were going. Seamen had told how Capt. COOK went there to be eaten by savages. The savages were too low, the seamen said, too low to belong to the human family. It was argued that to send missionaries there would be a waste of life and money. Men killed each other to eat their bodies. Little babes were buried alive to get rid of them. One woman, who attempted to bury one of these little unfortunates, calling it a "pig," was persuaded to give it to another, and the "little pig" became the Blind Barluneus, one of the most eloquent of ministers, melting audiences to tears. They, as a people, are drunkards, thieves, liars, slayers of children, worshipers of idols, both of wood and stone.

After some difficulty the missionary gained the consent of the reigning Prince, and commenced operations. In 1838, after a powerful revival from a list of 4,000, he selected 1,700 who he thought, from their change of life, had been fully converted. After a church had been completed, the entire 1,700 were seated in rows, and baptized by being sprinkled. At another time he baptized 500 at one time. The church under his charge numbered at one time 13,000 members.

Rev. M. P. PARMELEE, from Eastern Turkey, spoke of the races of that country, characterizing them as effete. He stated that the people claim that the Apostles preached there, and that they now relate how, when their King was sick, at one time, he sent for Christ to come and heal him, and being unable to come, he sent a letter in reply, imprinting his face upon a handkerchief, which would heal the King. This, he claimed, was the origin of pictures. In the evening, Mr. PARMELEE exhibited a map of Western Africa, showing his station, the stations of the different missions. His district embraces one of the branches of the Euphrates River, with magnificent mountain scenery in the north, but denuded of forests and dry and scorched in the south. He exhibited silver crosses and circles, with the figures of Christ, that he purchased from a priest who had been proscribed and driven from his church, on account of his liberality of faith. These crosses had been attached to a Bible, and the pupils had kissed them reverently until the strings had been worn from long use.

The following is the result of the missionary effort in the Sandwich Islands: Fifty-eight churches have been organized, with 7,000 members; one theological seminary built, a missionary society called the Hawaiian Board organized. The natives are now permitted to own land, which formerly was exclusively the property of the King. A large number of converts have been made in the neighboring islands. The meetings were well attended, and great interest was taken in all the proceedings.

The closing remarks were made by the pastor, Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, who thanked God that so much was being done by the efforts of the missionaries.

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

Blasting at Diamond Reef—Grand Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

Passengers upon the Staten Island and South Ferries have doubtless often noticed "spar buoys" on either side of Governor's Island, rising and falling with the motion of the water. These indicate the locality of an extensive submarine ledge of rocks, known as "Diamond Reef," which constitute a most formidable and dangerous obstruction to the navigation of New-York harbor, especially at low tide, and even under the most favorable circumstances is a most serious annoyance to pilots. The General Government and the State authorities have, at intervals, made various surveys, and proposed many plans to accomplish the removal of the reef, but nothing definite has been done until within a short time past. Gen. NEWTON, the chief of the United States Engineer Corps, in charge of our harbor improvements, has long been anxious to effect a remedy in this matter, and has experimented on a large number of plans. Recently several interesting experiments were tried with a variety of explosive materials at the Hallet's Point reef excavations, to determine which was the best adapted for submarine and other blasting purposes. The result proved that nitro-glycerine used in a new and improved form was the most effective and economical substance. To test the matter on a more extensive scale, arrangements were made with the patentee to operate upon Diamond Reef. Gen. NEWTON desired that a very large quantity should be used in the blast, but the patentee required a bond from the War Department and President, indemnifying him for any action for damages that might be brought by the owners of injured property in the vicinity. It was finally determined to avoid all possibility of accident and use but thirty pounds in each blast. For about a month past the work of drilling the reef has been in active progress. Gen. NEWTON has overcome a hitherto insurmountable difficulty of submarine rock-drilling from a floating surface above. To use a coffer-dam or caisson, the only available method known, was made impossible on account of the tides, which would wreck anything that could be placed there. The muddy water prevented the operations of divers, and all other experiments failed completely. A large scow was finally constructed and moored in its present position about one-quarter of a mile off the Battery. It is about 140 by 50 feet in size, strongly built and provided with overhanging guards, steam machinery, &c. There are four patent capstans, four ton anchors, huge chain-cables and hawsers, which maintain it in exact position upon the rock. In the centre of the barge is an iron dome, thirty feet in diameter, and weighing seventy tons; this is sunk down in the water, and rests upon legs which are movable and adjusted by the diver to stand evenly on the rock, to suit the tide and motion of the boat. The surface water surges and boils with an angry hiss, but below this, two feet layer, the current, although strong, is steady. Over the well-hole of the dome are two movable bridges, which permit it to be raised or lowered at will, by four powerful derricks, one at each end of the scow. There are also steam drills, which are fastened in position at desired points where the rock is to be pierced; attached to these are pairs of jars, sinker bars and cable clutches, similar to those in use at the oil regions. Each drill has an engine to operate it. The divers descend and direct the motion of the piercer. The natural agitation of the water keeps the hole clear of fragments. The average progress made is one foot per hour. At daybreak this morning the nitro-glycerine charges will be inserted. They are of thirty pounds each—270 pounds altogether enveloped in two-ply India-rubber pipe, two and a half inches in diameter, and seven feet in length. There are nine holes, each eleven feet deep, and four inches in diameter. Each blast is lightly secured, but not tamped. It is claimed by the patentee that it is impossible to explode these charges without the electric spark. One thousand feet of copper wire heavily coated with gutta percha, lead from a powerful Leyden jar battery to the charges, the end of each wire connecting with a fulminating pod or cap, which discharges the blast. The ignition will be communicated from a distance of 350 feet, and will be simultaneous in each wire.

Coroner's Inquests—The Fifty-fifth-street and the Avenue D Disasters.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of CHARLES MEYER, who was killed by the explosion of a gasoline tank belonging to THOMAS KERR, in First-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street. Testimony was furnished by CHARLES VAN BENSCHOTEN, of New Rochelle, and Prof. CHARLES F. CHANDLER, after which the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of LEON THISTLE, who was killed on Tuesday by the fall of a wall at MCALPIN'S tobacco factory, corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, BENJAMIN A. GRICQUEL, Foreman of Engine Company No. 25, and PATRICK DONOHUE were called as witnesses, after which the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LIFE ON SHIPBOARD.

Hard Life Between Decks—Action Against the Owners of the Ship James Foster, Jr., by a Passenger.

The case of William Wright *vs.* Charles H. Marshall and others came on for trial at the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, yesterday. This is an action brought by the plaintiff, who was a passenger from Liverpool to this port, two years ago, on the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, against the defendant and others, owners of the vessel. The action is to recover $10,000 damages for injuries to health sustained by plaintiff, by reason of a violation of the contract of the ship-owners with the passengers, including the plaintiff. It will be remembered that the facts were very thoroughly investigated at the time of the ship's arrival, by the Commissioners of Emigration, of which a complete report appeared in the columns of this paper. The general facts on which this action is brought may be briefly restated as follows: By the contract the ship-owners bound themselves to supply the plaintiff, as a passenger on their vessel, with at least three quarts of water daily, exclusive of that necessary for cooking the articles required by the Passengers act to be issued in a cooked state, and a weekly allowance of provision, according to the following scale: three and one-half pounds of bread or biscuit, not inferior in quality to navy biscuit, one pound wheaten flour, one and a half pounds oatmeal, one and a half pounds rice, one and a half pounds peas, two pounds potatoes, one a quarter pounds beef, one pound pork, two ounces tea, one pound sugar, two ounces salt, half pound mustard, half ounce black or ground pepper, and one gill vinegar, with a provision that, at the option of the master of the ship, a half pound preserved potatoes might be substituted for two pounds of potatoes, or three and a half ounces of cocoa or coffee roasted and ground, for two ounces of tea. As alleged violations of the contract by defendants, Ex-Judge SLOSSON, of counsel for plaintiff, detailed the following facts in his opening to the jury: That the plaintiff was not permitted to occupy a berth by himself; that the meat served out by the carpenter was not weighed, but a small piece about half an inch thick by three inches broad was cut off with an ax; that but three times during the voyage was mustard, salt and pepper served out; that the water was brackish or salt, and unfit to drink, and on one occasion was found to contain pitch at the bottom of the measure; that the food generally was bad in quality, and less than the stipulated quantity; that the cooking accommodations were insufficient, consisting of but one small range, which was lighted sometimes in the morning, and sometimes not until the afternoon; that by reason of such imperfect cooking accommodations plaintiff has been compelled to subsist two weeks on raw split peas; that the medical attendance was bad; the surgeon being a drunkard and a tyrannical man, accustomed to administer a dose of castor-oil for every ailment of which any of the passengers complained; that on one occasion this surgeon, in the presence of the Captain, and without reproof, said he got as much for the passengers dead as living, and he didn't care a d—n if they all died; that the only cooked food supplied to the passengers was while lying at Quarantine; that in consequence of the bad quality of the food, and an insufficient supply, the plaintiff was taken with ship fever, and while ill of this disease, was dragged out of his berth by the surgeon, and compelled to work on deck; that when he arrived in this port he was compelled, with many others, to go to hospital, where he remained eight weeks; that for four months he had not fully recovered his health, and that throughout the whole voyage the conduct of the Captain and officers was tyrannical and inhuman, and wholly neglectful of the comfort, health welfare or rights of the passengers, including this plaintiff.

On behalf of defendants each and every allegation of the plaintiff is denied, and it is further averred that when the ship sailed from Liverpool, she was fully supplied with the provisions required by law for the number of passengers on board, even for a longer voyage; that due caution was exercised by defendants in manning and officering the vessel, and they performed every act that was incumbent on them in furnishing and providing their ship and in the transportation of plaintiff. They further claim that the passage was one of very great and unusual length and severity; that by reason of the stress and severity of the weather, and, without their fault or that of their officers, the passengers and all on board necessarily suffered the hardships and privations incident to a long and rough Winter passage across the ocean, and that if any improper treatment was experienced by plaintiff, through the misconduct of the ship's officers, it was wholly unauthorized by the defendants, or either of them, and were willful acts out of the course of the employment of such officers, and for which defendants are not liable.

The plaintiff was the first witness placed on the stand in his own behalf, and his testimony, so far as it proceeded, tended to sustain the allegations made in his complaint.

GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH and Ex-Judge SLOSSON, for plaintiff; BARNEY, BUTLER and PARSONS, and Ex-Judge FULLERTON, for defendants.

Game Preservation.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sportsmen's Club was held at the house of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the President. When the regular business of the meeting was over, and at the lighter entertainment which followed, the health of the President was proposed and drank with all honors, to which he responded with the following interesting and instructive review of the game laws, and the past history of the Club in its efforts to protect game:

GENTLEMEN: I am indeed flattered by the enthusiastic manner in which you have received this toast, though I am not aware that I have done anything more in the discharge of my duties as President of this Club than any one of you would have done under similar circumstances. But I do feel a pride in the work we are all of us engaged in, and I look forward to the time when all New-Yorkers, as well as all our friends in the interior of the State, will acknowledge that we have done good service for the country at large. Gentlemen, the time has come in this country, as it must come sooner or later in all countries, when the preservation of game becomes an economical question, and if any proof were wanting for the truth of this assertion, you will find it in the recent enactment of Game laws in almost all the old settled States of the Union. The execution of these laws, like all innovations on the habits of a people, is surrounded with many difficulties, and the most practical way of overcoming them has been found in the establishment of popular clubs like this of our own, and of which there are from fifteen to twenty in different parts of our State; but, gentlemen, from the peculiar circumstances of our Club, situated in the midst of this great City—the metropolis of the country—we have it in our power to do more good than any other, or perhaps all the rest put together; for you will all agree with me that when any particular kind of game cannot be sold in the New-York market, its salable value in the country is at once reduced to a mere nominal price, and poachers find their occupation gone. It becomes our duty then, as well for the city as for the country at large, to see to it that the Game laws are faithfully administered here. That this Club has done much in this direction in past years, no one at all cognizant of the subject will deny. The best proof of it, however, is in the fact that a brook trout cannot be procured in this market at the present time for love or money; nor will they be procurable till the open season commences on the 1st day of March next. Therefore, the gentlemen who, at great expense, have established trout preserves on Long Island and in the interior of the State, may be satisfied that their trout will not be disturbed by the poachers during the spawning season, and the gentlemen of New-York, who are ignorant of the nature of trout, will not be exposed to have their cooks put these fish on their table when they are as unfit to eat as the meat of a cow would be while sucking her calf, or a hen while hatching her chickens. Not the least of the service which this Club has rendered to the public is that of instructing the uninitiated as to the dates when certain game can be legally purchased, or "had in possession;" or, in other words, what is the open and what is the closed season for different kinds of game. It knows now that every person having a trout in his or her possession between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of March is liable to a fine of $5. That woodcock can only be killed or sold between the 4th day of July and the 1st day of January. That quail can only be killed or sold in this State between the 20th day of October and the 1st day of January. That partridges can only be killed or sold in this State between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of January; though quail or partridges may be sold in this State during the months of January and February, if the seller can prove they were killed outside of this State, and where no game laws prohibited said killing. That prairie chickens can only be sold in this State between the 1st day of July and the 1st day of March, and not even in the month of February, if the game laws of the State from which they came prohibit the killing of them during that month. Another encouraging feature in our labor is the great change which has taken place in public opinion in regard to the observance of the Game laws. Formerly the clubs and restaurant-keepers were willful violators of the law; whereas, at present, we find zealous advocates at all first-class clubs and restaurants, and among gentlemen who have any pretensions to epicureanism the same feeling is growing up which exists in all old countries where the game is preserved by laws, viz.: That to invite guests to eat game out of season is to insult them. Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the liberal appropriation of $1,000, which you have placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, for payment of detectives and law expenses for the coming year, and I only hope we may be as successful in our suits as we were during the past year.

ALLEGED NEWSPAPER LIBELS.

Complaints Against Sheriff O'Brien, Judge Ledwith, John Fox, and Other Leaders of the Young Democracy—Action Against a German Editor.

Yesterday afternoon CHARLES H. FARRELL, late chief editor of the *Free Press*, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice SHANDLEY, and made application for a warrant for the arrest of Justice THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Sheriff JAMES O'BRIEN, Ex-Congressman JOHN FOX, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, and Justice EDWARD HOGAN, on a charge of libel. The affidavit upon which the warrant was sought to be obtained was drawn up in legal form and given to the Judge for perusal, after which it was transferred to the private pigeon-holes of the Police Court. Mr. FARRELL's recent discharge from the *Free Press*, of which the defendants are stockholders, induced considerable comment in the columns of several local journals, and writing on the subject, the *Free Press*, in Wednesday's issue, used the following, on which the libel was founded: "His (Mr. FARRELL'S) discharge was necessitated by reason of his habitual intemperance, laziness, and gross neglect of important duties, and his utter unreliability and favoritism in making the pay-roll of the *Free Press* a placer for incompetent relatives." Mr. FARRELL denied the allegations contained, and Judge SHANDLEY issued a summons for the appearance of the defendants on Saturday next, on which occasion the charge will be investigated.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, IVAN C. MICHAELS, editor and proprietor of the German newspaper, *Lanterne von New-York*, appeared to answer a charge of libel preferred against him by JOHN H. BIELING, of No. 133 East Houston-street. It appeared in the affidavit of the complainant that he is President of a benevolent society known as Hildise Bund, which meets at No. 101 First-avenue. On the 27th of November an article appeared in the *Lanterne*, in which the following question was demanded and answered, "Of whom do the officers of the Hildise Bund consist? A.—Out of beer-suckers, assassins, runaways, scoundrels and scamps who left behind them in Germany their wives and children in despair and need, and such who have made fraudulent bankruptcies in Europe." This statement, the complainant alleges, was utterly false, and was made for a malicious motive.

The defendant was admitted to bail in $1,000, for examination on Saturday afternoon.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-third-street, 170 feet west of Third-avenue, basement and three stories, 16 by 50; GIDEON FOUNTAIN, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 68 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 20 by 46; NICHOLAS HAAS, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Fortieth-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, basement and four stories, 25 by 65; T. G. CHURCHILL, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, basement and three stories, 41 by 60; H. W. GENET, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Sixty-third-street, 180 feet west of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 45; WM. JOHNSON, owner.

Six stores and tenements, north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, corner, 5.20 by 50, 25 by 90; MCMANUS & MURPHY, owners.

IRON FRONTS.

One factory, Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Bond-street, six stories, 76 by 110; ROBBINS & APPLETON, owners.

One warehouse, No. 172 Duane-street, one story, 25 by 127; owner's name not known.

BRICK FRONTS.

One Home for Indigent Females, south side of Seventy-ninth-street, 75 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 100 by 51.8 by 147, five stories; Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females, owners.

One second-class dwelling, south-west corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets, three stories, 16.4 by 44; J. J. LEVY, owner.

Five tenement-houses, south side of Twenty-ninth-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; Mr. SMITH, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 520 West Fortieth-street, rear, two-stories, 25 by 30; MATTHEW FLANIGAN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 246 and 248 Rivington-street, five-stories, 25 by 62; H. BRENNICK, owner.

Two stores and tenements, West side of Ninth-avenue, 61 feet South of Fifty-fifth-street, four-stories, 20.3 by 50; JOHN SHANNON, owner.

One store and tenement, North side of Fiftieth-street, 375 feet West of Ninth-avenue, basement and four-stories, 25 by 50; PETER KEY, owner.

One store and tenement, South-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundredth and Eleventh-street, four-stories, 25 by 40; NICHOLAS H. MOORE, owner.

One factory, No. 23 Elizabeth-street, rear, one-story, 11.6 by 33; J. H. WITJEN, owner.

One stable, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 375 feet west of Sixth-avenue, two-stories, 25 by 90; ANDREW JOHNSTONE, owner.

One stable, south side of Fourth-street, 110 feet east of Lewis-street, two stories, 40 by 30; JOHN DEMON, owner.

One stable, No. 89 Avenue C, one story, 30 by 22; D. PETTMYER, owner.

One bowling-alley, frame with brick front, No. 9 Extra-place, one story, 34 by 75; K. WERNER, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundredth-street, 350.9 feet east of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 22 by 40; CORDELIA KNAPP, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 566 West Fortieth-street, two stories, 25 by 14; AMBROSE SHEWART, owner.

One office, east side of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet north of Forty-fourth-street, two stories, 10 by 18; JOSEPH RAEFEL, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	43	Tenement houses	6
Brown-stone fronts	19	Stores and tenements	12
Iron fronts	2	Warehouse	1
Brick fronts	19	Factories	2
Frame buildings	3	Stables	3
Home for aged females	1	Office	1
First-class dwellings	13	Bowling-alley	1
Second-class dwellings	3		

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings. The weekly lists in his Department are longer now than usual, owing to the fact that the general survey of the City is now in progress, and therefore defects existing in buildings are more readily discovered:

Union square, No. 39, unsafe wall, partition and iron columns; FRANK BAKER, owner.

West Twenty-fourth-street, No. 159, unsafe and broken brown-stone lintel course; FRANCIS DWYER, owner.

Leonard-street, No. 106, unsafe front wall and coping-stone; SEELY BROWN, owner.

Leonard-street, No. 114, unsafe and falling chimneys; HENRY HEATH, agent.

South-street, No. 162, unsafe chimneys and coping; SCHERMERMAN & POST, agents.

Seventh-avenue, east side, seventy-five feet north of north-east corner of West Sixteenth-street, chimneys dangerously insecure and unsafe, as are also the walls generally; F. & M. SCHAFFER, owners.

West Twenty-seventh-street, No. 442, in a dilapidated and unsafe condition generally; MRS. MARY DUNCAN, owner.

First-street, No. 76, unsafe and broken chimneys; JACOB LAMOUR, owner.

East Houston-street, No. 62, unsafe and broken chimneys; A. M. FANNIN, Jr., agent.

Nos. 109 and 110 South-street, unsafe, bulged and cracked front wall; JOHN A. STEVENS, owner.

No. 111 South-street, unsafe, bulged and cracked front wall; JAMES M. ADAMS, owner.

No. 211 Front-street, unsafe and bulged front wall and broken leader; Schemerhorn Estate, owner.

No. 128 Beekman-street, unsafe and badly bulged front wall; Schemerhorn Estate, owner.

No. 39 Chrystie-street, unsafe and badly cracked rear wall; WAGNER & PFEIFF, lessees.

No. 266 Broadway, unsafe party wall between Nos. 265 and 266, being of insufficient thickness to support the beams resting thereon; BENJAMIN WATERBURY, owner.

Avenue D, north-east corner Tenth-street, dangerously unsafe west gable-wall, by fire; D. H. MCALPIN & CO., owners.

No. 11 South-street, unsafe fourth story floor-beams; P. I. NEVIUS, owner.

No. 61 Vesey-street, unsafe, cracked and bulged rear wall; WM. F. CARY, owner.

Nos. 559 and 561 Eleventh-avenue, unsafe, cracked and sprung foundation walls; owner unknown.

No. 544 Pearl-street, unsafe chimneys; CHAS. K. TAYLOR, owner.

Greenwich street, rear, No. 205, unsafe window, arched lintels; JOHN J. GILMORE, owner.

The following buildings have broken chimneys which are unsafe and liable to fall at any time:

Hudson-street, Nos. 448, 450, 452 and 454; W. A. COIT, owner.

Hudson-street, No. 462; WM. BURDETT, owner.

Hudson-street, No. 512; JOHN GERRANS, owner.

Hudson-street, No. 540; MR. KIPSBY, owner.

Hudson-street, No. 529; WM. SHAY, owner.

Hudson-street, No. 515; T. C. WILEY, owner.

Thompson-street, No. 177; W. FUNKS, owner.

Washington-street, No. 71; W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One brick store and tenement north-east corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-third-street, four stories, 23 by 53; building to be extended in rear 21 feet; H. ZINCKE, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling east side of Greene-street, 200 feet north of Canal-street, three stories, 19 by 35, to be extended in rear 60 feet; PICAUT SIMONS CAPEL, owner.

One brick store and tenement No. 248 West Thirty-second-street, four stories, 23 by 46, to be extended in rear 20 feet; PHILIP GUNKEL, owner.

One frame second-class dwelling west side of Second-avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth-street, two stories, 16 by 26, to be extended in front 40 feet; WM. H. GAGE, owner.

One brick store and tenement No. 610 Sixth-avenue, 24.8 by 62.6, to be extended in rear 17 feet; New-York Dyeing and Printing Estates, owners.

Department of Docks.

The Department of Docks met yesterday, Commissioner AGNEW presiding. Commissioners WOOD, SMITH and HENRY were also in attendance. The report of the Auditing Committee showed that the amount in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st October was $194,-869 02; paid for materials, labor, supplies and salaries during November, $65,158 72; paid to City Chamberlain for rent of piers and bulkheads, $564,050 79; total, $122,609 51—leaving a balance in favor of the Department of $72,257 51. On the motion of Mr. WOOD, it was resolved to change the day of meeting of the Auditing Committee from the first Monday of each month to the third. It was also resolved that a manual of the Department, with a map of the docks and piers, be prepared for circulation. Messrs. JOHNSON and PARKINSON, two experienced pilots, waited on the Board for the purpose of affording some information in reference to the erection of piers, and also with regard to the currents of the harbor. The interview was of a private character, and the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 16: Nos. 106, 108, 89, 104, 107, 110.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
291—Winsor et al. vs. steamer Rebecca Clyde.	225—Petrel vs. Baetzer.
204—Kerr vs. Vessel Columbia.	305—Pacific Sugar Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.
215—Hogg vs. Ship Prince Albert.	316—Smith et al. vs. Ship Minnehaha.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.	7188—Volkenburgh vs. Rouse.
4820—Same vs. Same.	7026—Guerin vs. Guerin.
7010—Abrams vs. Hart.	5424—Carman vs. Jordan.
7020—Crosby vs. Jones.	7168½—How vs. Cohlan.
6758—Albany City Ins. Co. vs. Poppe.	7432½—Wood vs. Mix.
5596—Reichman vs. Grover.	7480—Sherlock vs. Whitney
2980—Roosevelt vs. Taylor.	7536—Strohn vs. Hallacher.
7108—Kremelberger vs. Hall.	7580—Pike vs. Vosburgh.
	7442—Arnold vs. Smith.
7214—Lyons vs. Gerold.	7440—Walsh vs. Ennis.
7110—Beech vs. Black.	7560—Baker vs. Floyd.
7176—Severance vs. Cutter.	6536—Hurbutt vs Montauk Steam Nav. Co.
6936—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.	
7212—Alee vs. Aldrich.	7844—Chisholm vs. Bondly

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Ritter vs. Boody.	149—Duvall vs. Dunscomb.
35—Claflin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	150—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse of New-York.
15—Haviland vs. Churchman.	155—Smith vs. Reynolds.
140—Woodruff vs. Naylor.	156—Ramsey vs. Erie Railway Company.
32—Mullen vs. Decker.	
33—Newhall vs. Decker.	157—Lewis vs. Freund.
131—Schreyer vs. Schreyer.	158—Heather vs. Meyer.
147—Ross vs. Arnold.	159—Moen vs. Laurence.
148—Schmidt vs. Levy.	146—Mitchell vs. Read.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
94—In re The Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	203—American Bureau of Miners vs. Weed.
96—Everett vs. Garrison.	239—The People, &c., vs. Commissioners of the Land Office.
181—Dennis vs. Billings.	

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1171—Monell vs. McFarland.	1075—Shaw vs. Miller.
898—Pell vs. Russell.	1147—Goddard vs. Steinburg.
1107—Curtiss vs. Claims.	1169—Schoenwald vs. Metropolitan Savings Bank.
929—Maclellan vs. Fayolle.	
1101—Parker vs. Lawrence.	1051—Morrison vs. Losee.
867—Bridgewater Paint Co. vs. Bang.	

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Same calendar as Part I.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
314—Wright vs. Marshall.	207—Suydam vs. Jackson.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfell.	249—Powers vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
18—Kain vs. Kelly.	
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.	365—Sherwood vs. Beebe.
139—Scullin vs. Dolan.	128—Coburn vs. Krempt.
169—Greene vs. Harris.	300—Shipman vs. Pielstecker.
130—Knoth vs. Royal.	
460—Howard vs. Merritt.	295—Linderman vs. Wood.
461—Wood vs. Merritt.	87—Schluter vs. Ploff.
241—Friboug vs. Ohl.	319—McIntyre vs. Lynch.
465½—Place vs. Seaver.	221—Wood vs. Ziegler.
161—Cary vs. Cary.	403—Thompson vs. Meves.
397—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.	453—King vs. King.
316—Schoenig vs. Van Pelt.	245—Woodrow vs. McDonough.
320—Grundy vs. Fowler.	
68—McCauley vs. Gans.	163—Scofield vs. Kelly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5108—Coe vs. Walfskehl.	4576—Schreiber vs. Zimmermann.
4465—Spingarn vs. Shotwell.	4579—Mercy vs. Grossmeyer.
4560—Bonsal vs. Shaler.	
4310—Keogh vs. Maun.	4581—Cassidy vs. Smith.
4374—Nafis vs. Langer.	4582—Garnet vs. Dewey.
4418—Baker vs. Cornell.	4583—Dusenbury vs. Fellows.
4518—Darby vs. O'Neill.	
4564—Burnard vs. Wissbauer.	4586—Same vs. Same.
4565—Rohrmann vs. Frank.	4584—Silberstein vs. Seamen's Bank of Savings.
4566—Valentine vs. Frank.	
	4585—Gorsweyler vs. Daub.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4297—Hoff vs. Groneberg.	4554—King vs. Tully.
4495—Joyce vs. Nelson.	4556—Cahill vs. Galiend.
4501—Kendt vs. Weice.	4557—Briggs vs. Stuart.
4527—Harris vs. Irving.	1599—Same vs. Same.
4479—McIntire vs. Randolph.	4556—Lowenberg vs. Lassner.
4525—McEwan vs. Renahan.	4568—Jahn vs. Muller.
	4570—Hunt vs. Frank.
4550—Erdmann vs. Bohme	4571—Noyes vs. Sanger.
4552—Schultz vs. Von Sachs.	4572—Pinckney vs. Baker.
	4573—Hess vs. Kahnweiler.
4553—Miner vs. Andrews.	4575—Young vs. McGrane.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 15.

By Judge Brady.

James Fisk, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; motion to change the place of trial granted. The change will be to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff prefers that it should be to Rensselaer County, in which case the trial may be had at Troy. This privilege is granted to him, not because there is reason to apprehend that he may not be fairly dealt with in Albany, but to remove any possible doubt that there may be foundation for his convictions on that subject. Ordered accordingly.

Blooms *vs.* Newton; motion granted.

United States Steam Sugar Refining Company; order settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Matthews *vs.* Coe; motion granted, and Sheriff's bill taxed.

Shimeall *vs.* Shimeall; the defendant may answer in ten days.

Dressel *vs.* Ranous; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 31.—*Isaac J. Hosball* vs. *Edward Taylor, et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for West Virginia—This cause was also heard, the question being as to the interest of Hosball in an undivided sixth part of premises in Wood County, of that State, covered by an oil and mineral lease, and he claiming as a tenant in common. His bill was dismissed and the appeal claims that the dismissal was error.

George H. Lee for appellant; J. R. Tucker for appellee.

No. 34.—*Lewis Tappan* vs. *John and Horace Beardsley.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The defendants in error constituted the firm of H. Beardsley & Co., merchants at Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. The plaintiff in error carried on, in New-York, the business of a mercantile agency, and in the course of his business published, concerning the firm, that their store would probably be soon closed, as the wife of one of the brothers had applied for divorce and alimony, and he had, in consequence, put his property out of his hands. It was also said the firm had been sued. And subsequently the report was confirmed, and it was added that there was no doubt of the firm being able to do a prosperous business as long as they were honest, which would be "so long as suited their interest." The firm sued to recover damages for the libel, and the defendant pleaded that the statements published were confidential communications, made in good faith in the course of business, on proper occasion and without malice. On the trial the Court excluded evidence offered by Tappan to show the usefulness of mercantile agencies in the conduct of internal trade and commerce, on the ground that no evidence had been given on the part of the Beardsleys tending to impeach or to bring into doubt the general legality or usefulness of the business. The Court charged the jury that the agency conducted by Tappan was, in its general purposes and features, both lawful and useful, and that information, however defamatory, communicated by him in good faith, he believing it to be true, to merchants applying to him for information to guide them in their business, was in law a privileged communication for which no action could be maintained by the party defamed by it, except on proof of express malice. It was, however, further charged that Tappan's mode of doing business deprived him of any immunity under the rules of law concerning privileged communications. The employment by him of a clerk or agent to make the communication, and the employment of a clerk or agent by his merchant subscriber to obtain or receive it, were each alike charged to be incompatible with the secrecy or privacy enjoyed by those rules. The instruction on this head, in full, was as follows, it having been shown that a subscriber of Tappan had asked for the information given; that the merchant to whom such information was given, being lawfully entitled to ask for and to receive it, and the defendant, if acting in good faith, being lawfully authorized to give it, there was, in the sense of the law in such a case, no publication, and therefore no ground of action; and that if the defendant in this suit had only communicated by himself personally to such of his subscribers as personally made inquiries concerning the standing and credit of the plaintiffs, the reports complained of, the case would have come within the rule of law as to privileged communications. But in this case the plaintiffs had given evidence to show that the words in question had been entered in defendant's record book by some person other than defendant himself; that they were read by Mr. Douglass, defendant's chief clerk, and by several others of his clerks, and in the hearing of such clerks; and that they were also read by Mr. Douglass, and perhaps by another clerk of defendant, to clerks of subscribers, sent by their employers to make inquiries at the agency; that all such readings to or by persons other than the defendant and the merchant actually and personally interested in obtaining information concerning the plaintiffs, were unlawful; that no person other than the merchant himself, asking for information, had in law a right to read or hear said words, and to him they could be lawfully communicated only by the defendant himself; and that the reading of said words by any person in defendant's employ with his permission, or the reading of said words by defendant himself, or by any person in his employ, to the clerk of a merchant subscriber requesting information concerning the plaintiffs, was an unlawful publication, not at all within or protected by the rule of law, as to privileged communications; and that for every such publication proved in this case, the defendant was responsible in damages to the plaintiffs, inasmuch as the words were actionable in themselves, and no attempt had been made on the trial to prove them to be true. Tappan's counsel excepted to this instruction save as to its first sentence, and requested the Court to instruct the jury on the law of privileged communications, thus:

First—That the privilege applied to communications made in this case, notwithstanding that the words in question were read by or in the hearing of the clerks employed by him, provided that the jury shall be satisfied from the evidence that such clerks were necessary to the convenient transaction of the business of the agency, and were confidentially employed for and in the transaction of the business.

Second—That the privilege applies, notwithstanding that the words were read to or in the hearing of the clerks of the merchant subscribers, provided such clerks were necessary to the transaction of the business of their employers, and were confidentially employed therein. But the Court refused to charge or instruct the jury in this manner, and the verdict was for the plaintiff, $10,000. The case was commenced in 1849, and tried in the District Court in 1851. In 1864 motion for new trial was made before Judge NELSON, (the Circuit Court having overruled exceptions taken in the District Court,) which was denied. The case then came here, where it was now argued. Counsel for the plaintiff in error, after stating the conceded canon in the law, as to privileged communications, maintaining that the term duty, as used therein, is not confined to duties which are binding in law, and therefore of perfect obligation; but, on the contrary, includes "moral or social duties of imperfect obligation." No extreme or impracticable nicety has marked the application of the rule. Neither the exactitude of a special pleader nor the carriage of a stoic is required in making a privileged communication. If fairly warranted by any reasonable occasion or exigency, and honestly made, such communications are protected, for the common convenience and welfare of society, and the law has not restricted the right to make them within any narrow limits. The presence of a third person, not interested in or connected with the subject matter, has not been deemed objectionable, when it was not sought, or permitted wantonly, but from necessity, or even from motives of prudence or reasonable expediency. Where the nature of the case has required it, and important interests would be promoted thereby, a very considerable degree of publicity has been allowed in privileged communications. As to the degree of publicity that may be allowed, or of secrecy that must be observed in making privileged communications, all the reported judicial determinations hold an uniform doctrine. Liberty of speech or publication is not permitted beyond the actual exigencies of society. But within that range it is permitted in social intercourse, and in all lawful business.

As to the business in question, it is said that the procuring and communicating such information, though not done gratuitously, but for hire, has been approved as both lawful and useful by every tribunal before which it has been arraigned, and by every judicial mind which has had occasion to examine and consider it, including the learned Judge (the late Judge Betts) who presided at the trial of this cause, and the eminent and experienced Justice of this Court (Mr. Justice Nelson) who heard the motion for a new trial. The common sentiment of the mercantile class has sustained the business, and in consequence it has grown up along with the rapidly extending wealth and commerce of the country. Proper precautions and safeguards in its management are not less imperatively dictated by self-interest than by morality. The practical efficacy of those which have been devised and employed is vindicated by the infrequency of complaints or law suits. That, at most, fourteen suits for defamation have occurred in so wide-spread a business during the thirty years of its existence, only this one having attained to any success, is pregnant evidence that its action is innocuous. All the Judges and private persons who concurring opinions thus testify to the value and utility of this business, knew that by no possibility could it be conducted without the aid and co-operation of agents or employes; and the Judge who tried this cause was the first to discover in that indispensable ingredient the means of its inevitable destruction. Perhaps the refusal of a new trial has added another and powerful voice in favor of this idea; but, if so, it is hoped that a fuller consideration will lead to its being recalled. The counsel for the defendants in error, maintain the position assumed by the Court below, in respect of all the points and questions involved, and insist that the communication of the statement in this case claimed to be a libel, from clerks to clerks, was not a privileged communication. It is submitted that the evidence will conclusively show that there were no such rumors current as those published by Tappan, and it is asserted that any rumors which were afloat were put in circulation by the publication of the libel in New-York. A fair and honest inquiry by Tappan, it is said, at the home and place of business of the Beardsleys, would have shown the falsity and groundlessness of the reports, and that the Beardsleys were men of good character, and merchants of unimpeached credit and character. The evidence in the divorce case shows that the application by the wife of one of them, was without cause, and resulted from the unfortunate disposition and partial insanity of the lady, and not from any fault in the conduct and character of the man. The repetition of the libel is relied on to show malice, and there was no error in the charge that damages should be assessed for such repetition. Many questions are raised and discussed, but those stated are the main points involved.

William Allen Butler and Charles O'Conor, for plaintiff in error; T. W. Bartley and Ex-Chief-Justice Casey, of the Court of Claims, for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

Before Judge Loew.

JUDGMENT ON FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCE.

In the matter of Phillip Smith, surety for Louis M. Van Eten.—Louis M. Van Eten was some months ago placed on trial under an indictment for forgery, in having altered the amount of a check. On the trial, the jury failed to agree, and pending a second trial, the accused was admitted to bail in $10,000. This bond, as alleged, was forfeited by the non-appearance of the prisoner, and a judgment entered thereon. A motion is now made to open this judgment, on the ground that the bondsman, Smith, was taken by surprise, and had not proper notice to produce the accused. The motion to vacate was also urged on the ground that the recognizance was not legal and binding because not entered on the minutes of the Court, as required by statute; that the judgment was entered without notice to the surety, and without commencing a suit under the statute of 1844, which provides that all recognizances taken in this City and county to answer a criminal charge, on being forfeited shall be filed by the District-Attorney, together with the order of the Court forfeiting the same in the office of the County Clerk, and docketed as if the same were a transcript of a judgment; that a subsequent statute says that the District-Attorney must prosecute on such bonds by action of debt for the penalty thereof, and the pleadings and proceedings therein shall be the same in all respects as in personal actions for the recovery of any debt; that the District-Attorney had no right to proceed under the act of 1844, that being clearly superseded by the subsequent provision of the Code defining the mode of bringing civil actions. That mode had not been followed in this case, and therefore the judgment is irregular and void.

In opposition, it was contended that the presumptions were in favor of the regularity of the judgment entered; that the prisoner was entitled to no consideration from the Court, and that the opening of this judgment would form a precedent whereby all parties to similar bonds would be released from their obligations. Judge LOEW took the papers and reserved his decision.

George W. Blunt, Jr., for motion; Algernon S. Sullivan, opposing.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 15.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

A HEAVY COTTON SUIT DECIDED.

Gardner et al. vs. *Rome et al.*—This was an action to recover the value of 311 bales of cotton sold to the firm of Biddle & Co., and by them pledged to defendants for an advance of $40,000. Plaintiffs claimed that the cotton was sold for cash, and that before delivery was completed, Biddle & Co., being insolvent, pledged the cotton to the defendants for $40,000, $23,000 of which was paid back to defendants in liquidation of a preexisting debt. The facts have already appeared at length in the TIMES. The question submitted to the jury was, whether the delivery had been completed to Biddle & Co., whether plaintiffs had waived a cash payment, whether Biddle & Co. practiced fraud in obtaining the delivery, and whether defendants' advance was made in good faith.

The jury found in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, amounting to over $50,000, including interest, and the Court granted an extra allowance of $15.

Messrs. McFarlane and Larocque for plaintiffs; Messrs. Evarts and Choate for defendants.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Before Judge Joachimsen and a Jury.

THE ALLEGED SLANDER OF A BAPTIST MINISTER—VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

The case of Peter F. Jones *vs.* Jay S. Backus was concluded yesterday by the rendition of a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff, who was for some years a Baptist minister in Vermont, but who recently espoused the Presbyterian faith, claimed that he had been damaged in his good name and reputation in consequence of the following alleged defamatory language, uttered by the defendant: "He is a deposed minister of our denomination; he has lost his ecclesiastical standing in our (Baptist) denomination; he has been tried in Vermont and found guilty by such men as Dr. Mason, of Greenwich, Vt.; Dr. Goodby, Dr. Thompson and others, all of whom were among the most respectable ministers of the Baptist Church in that State."

The trial of the case occupied two days, and the jury, after a long deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant as above stated.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Dennis McMahon; for the defendant, Mr. A. B. Capwell.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$7,000 U.S.5-20 reg., '62.107⅛	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 41⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65b3.107⅛	100 do.......b60. 41⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	100 do.......b. c. 41⅛
10,000 do........s5.110	100 U. S. Express..... 32
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛	5 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 92
18,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 60⅞	100 do........b. c. 92
15,000 do................ 61	1260 N. Y. C. & H. Cts. 87⅛
14,000 Ga. St. 7s......... 92	50000 do......b. c. 87⅛
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 24	200 Erie............. 23⅛
4,000 N. C. 6s, S.T.,bc. 18	100 Erie Pref......... 48
1,000 Mo. St. 6s......... 93⅞	100 do.............. 47⅞
1,000 La. 6s, old......... 71	250 do.............. 47¾
4,000 do................ 70¼	50 do.............. 47⅛
1,000 La. St. 6s, new.. 65⅞	42 Reading.....ex div. 98
4,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., reg............110	200 L. S. & M. So., b3. 92⅜ 800 do......b. c. 92⅛
1,000 do.....ex int.104	38 do.............. 93
1,000 Jers. City W. L. 94	100 Ohio & Miss........ 30⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 90	17 do.............. 30
4,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d.. 92½	231 Panama.......... 77
2,000 Cen. Pac.G. bds. 92⅛	600 Union Pacific....... 13
35,000 Un. Pac. 1st...... 80⅛	100 do.............. 13¼
15,000 Un. Pac. 10s, in. 47	100 do.............. 13¼
10,000 do................ 46	100 Ill. Cen.......... 134
1,000 A. & T. H.2d Pf. 81	100 Mich. Cen........ 121
3,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 94⅛	100 Chic. & N. W....... 72¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 81	200 do........b30. 73
1,000 Morris & Es. 2d.. 97	200 do......b. c. 73⅛
4,000 O. & Mis.Con.bs. 90	100 do.............. 73⅛
1,000 do................ 89⅞	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 84⅛
3,000 St. L. & I.M.1st. 89	100 do.............. 84⅛
3,000 do................ 90	5 C., C., C. & Ind.. 81⅛
15,000 Col., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st...... 83	400 Chic. & R. I........ 108⅛ 100 do.............. 109
3,000 Jefferson 1st...... 90½	5 do..........108⅛
10,000 Am. Gold....s30.110⅛	100 N. J. Cen., ex div. 104⅛
50 Ninth Nat. Bk......112	18 Mil. & St. Paul..... 58
10 Merchants' Bank. 116¾	21 do.......... 57⅛
33 do................116⅛	100 do.......b. c. 56⅞
10 Continental Bank. 97⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf., b3. 81
5 Fourth Nat. Bk...109⅛	500 do............ 80½
34 do................109	200 Tol., Wab. & W... 50⅛
10 Bank Commerce..125⅛	500 Bos., Hart. & E.... 1⅛
100 Del. & Hud. C. C.121	125 Alt. & T. H...... 25
100 West. Un. Tel..... 46⅛	200 Alt. & T. H. Pfd.. 54⅛
1300 do.......b.c. 46⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...... 103
200 do.......b3. 46⅛	100 do.............102⅛
400 do.......b10. 46⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.....110
1200 do.............. 46⅛	25 New-Jersey.......119
100 Mar. Pref........ 10⅛	53 Hart. & N. H.......165
100 do.............. 10⅛	300 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 17⅛
100 do.......b. c. 10⅛	100 do.............. 17½
100 Bos. Water P...... 19⅛	85 Mor. & Essex, b.c. 89

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81 C., b3.113⅛	200 Adams Ex......... 65
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R, bet. c........ 91⅛
500 do..........107⅛	300 do................ 91
2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '64,c.107⅛	30000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer......bet. c. 86¾
3,800 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.107⅛	200 Erie R.......bet. c. 23½
52,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.107⅛	100 L.S.& M. S. R. b c. 92⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new.....109⅛	900 do.............. 92⅛
4,000 do.........109⅛	10 Panama.........s10 77
125,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅜	500 U. Pac. R........ 13⅛
160,000 do............109⅜	100 do.........b3. 13¼
5,000 do.........b3.110	500 Chic. & N. W. b30. 73
17,500 U.S. C., '68.......110⅛	100 do...........s3. 73⅛
3,000 do..............110⅛	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf... 83⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o. 61⅛	100 do.......bet. c. 84
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 61	100 N. J. C. R.........s60.104⅛
9,000 do............ 61⅛	100 do.............105
8,000 Ga. St. 7s...... 92	100 do.........s60.105
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 23	100 Chic. & R. I.......108⅜
10,000 do............ 22	100 do.........s5.108⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..... 69	200 do...............108⅛ 200 do...............108⅛
13,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 93⅛	600 M. & St. P. R.......57⅛
3,000 U.Pac.R. 1st M. 80⅛	1100 do..............57⅛
20,000 U.P.7s, L.G.Bd. 58⅛	50 do...............57⅛
10,000 A.&T.H. 2d Pf. 80⅛	400 M. & St. P. R. Pf. 80⅛
1,000 M. & St.P.1stM. 94⅛	100 T. W. & W. R.......50⅛
2,000 C.,C. & I.C. 1st .82⅛	100 do..............50⅛
5 West. U. Tel..... 46⅛	300 do..............50⅛
300 do.......bet. c. 46⅛	100 do..........c. 50⅛
400 do.........b3. 46⅛	100 do..............50⅛
100 Boston Wat. P.... 19⅛	100 Del. Lack. & West.109⅛
100 Pac. Mail....bet. c. 41	1200 Ohio & Miss........30⅛
100 do.......... 40⅛	200 H. & St. Jo.........102⅛
200 Mar. Pf.......... 10⅛	100 C. C. & Ind. C.......17⅛
100 do.......bet. c. 11	400 do...............17

THURSDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 111⅛@111¼@111@110⅞ ₱ cent., closing a fraction weaker than last night, on rather better London quotations to noon yesterday. The Exchange on London made a further advance to 109½ ₱ cent. 60 days, and 110@110½ ₱ cent. sight and short sight. The free demand noticed yesterday and the day before was partially checked by the advanced rates of the Bankers today. Money was also more valuable on the Street, and remitters of Exchange could use their Cash balances better than to pay the price demanded for Bills. The turn in Money to 7 ₱ cent. sharp on Stocks, while partly artificial, or on a made market to depress Stocks, was due in a measure to the calling in of about $3,000,000 by the Broadway Bank, which had been loaned on call to the Street, and required today to pay off part of the City and County Bonds, about $4,000,000 in amount. This money almost immediately returns to active employment through the Banks, Savings' Institutions, &c., that held the City obligations thus redeemed. There was no intimation that the Broadway Bank or the City Chamberlain, who keeps a good portion of his account with that Bank, was a party to the flurry in Money raised by the *Bears* of the Stock Exchange. It may be that some of the Brokers were apprised of the exceptional demand for three or four million of dollars, and by forestalling other sources of supply or tying up balances in Bank, and then bidding high rates for more in front of the Exchange, made the most out of their advantages. Their success, for the time, was very decided, as well in getting up a lively clamor about Money at 3 o'clock as in depressing the Railway Stocks at the Second Board and in the Long Room ⅛@1 ₱ cent. The Public Funds were influenced only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in price, but the sellers were more free in their offerings than yesterday, and a considerable business was done at the Exchange. The offers to the Treasury of 5-20s at noon amounted to $3,870,000, of which the following were accepted:

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster	Vermilye & Co.
$257,000 '62, r..........106.55	220,100 '62, r..............106 62
26,800 '64, c..........106.62	55,800 '64, r..............106 62
30,000 '64, r..........106.59	125,700 '65, r., c..........106.62
2,000 '65, r., n..........106.59	194,400 '65, n..............106.62
1,650 '67, c..........106.56	1,750 '64, c..............106.62
200 '67, r..........106.56	Ed. Sweet & Co.
Baker & Kitchen.	96,000 '65, r., n....106.57@59
1,600 '62–64..........106.58	
H. F. Verhuven.	1,000,000
2,000 '62..........106.60	

The Southern State Bonds were weaker on South Carolinas and North Carolinas, but advanced on the new Tennessees to 61½ ₱ cent., and on Missouris to 93½ ₱ cent. The old Western Railway Mortgages (Currency Interest) continue firm, and the Pacifics advanced to 92½ for the Centrals, and were steady at 80½@80⅝ on the Unions. The other Union Bonds, Land Grant and Income, as well as the Common Stock continued depressed, although the affairs of the concern are evidently taking better shape, and there seems no question that the January Interest on the First Mortgage will be promptly met and that the ascertained net earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1 are three times the sum required for this payment. The figures for the half year rendered to us this Afternoon, are in gross $4,304,364, at an operating cost of $2,308,236, leaving net $2,035,128. The Annual Interest on the Mortgage is $1,620,000, or $810,000 for the half year. The Annual Interest on the Land Grants and Income Bonds, $1,700,000. These last have been more or less affected by the controversy raised at Washington in regard to the immediate obligations of the Road to pay the Government Interest, but we apprehend that most of the depression is due to the want of harmony among the Boston managers, all large holders of Land Grants and Incomes, as well as Common Stockholders, who seem to have rushed into the market pell mell, by way (and certainly a very strange way) of settling their accounts. The New-York market, proper, has little or no interest in the junior securities or Common Stock of the Road, and if induced to take either, in considerable sums, it must be at low figures.

In the Railway Stocks the pressure to sell through the day, and especially on the Money talk in the Afternoon, was quite marked, and the rush in the Long Room about 4 o'clock drove prices down on the whole list, and also carried down Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, though the latter was less affected than the Railways.

At the very close of the day there was a lively young panic in the Railway Stocks in front of the Exchange, the market closing a shade firmer than the extreme low figures made under the so-called panic feeling. The following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 15.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	109⅞
American Gold	111	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅞	61⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅛	90⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	86⅛
Reading Railroad	*98⅜	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	109	108⅛
North-west Common	73	71⅞
North-west Preferred	83⅞	83⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	40⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	79⅞
St. Paul Common	58	56⅜
Lake Shore	92⅜	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛	30⅛
Toledo and Wabash	50⅞	49⅛
Western Telegraph	46⅛	45⅛
Erie	23⅛	23

*Ex-dividend.

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 61	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86........103⅛
Virginia 6s, old.......... 65	Illinois Canal bds, '70.100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 65	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100
Virginia 6s, reg. old.. 50	Illinois coup. 6s, '79...100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92	Illinois War Loan.....100
North C. 6s, old.......... 45	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73...100
North C. F. Act, '68... 24⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78....100
North C. F. A., n. bds. 23⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83...100
South Car. 6s.......... 80	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78...100
Missouri 6s.......... 93⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n..104
Missouri H. & St.J.iss 92⅛	N. Y. coup. Bty. L'n...107
Louisiana 6s.......... 70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.102⅛
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.. 65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.102⅛
Louisiana 7s, Pen..... 74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.102⅛
Connecticut 6s.......... 102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.102⅛
Rhode Island 6s.......... 102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.102⅛
Arkansas 6s, Fun..... 55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.102⅛
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 64	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81........103	

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct., reg., '81.......109⅛	5-20 coup., '67.......109⅛
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81.....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68.......110⅛
5-20 coup., '62........107⅛	10-40 reg.............106⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........107⅛	10-40 coup.............106⅛
5-20 coup., '65........107⅛	6s, currency...........110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...109⅜	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 89	Tol. & W. con. conv.. 82⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est...... 87	Gt. West. 1st, '88.......100
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n... 87	Gt. West. 1st, '88.......88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	Gt. West. 2d, '93........80⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76.100⅛	Galena & Chi. Ext......100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...100	Galena & Chi. 2d........95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 86	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 82⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......100⅛
Buff., N.Y.& E.1st,'77. 88	N. J. Cen. 2d............100
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..105	N. J. Cen. new bds....102⅛
Harlem 1st.............. 99⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1st.103
Har. Con. M. & S. F... 90⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..... 92⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.....92
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st..111⅛	Clev. & P. Con. S. F...81
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..... 94	Clev. & P. 2d.............98
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c 97⅛	Clev. & P. 3d............93
Pac. R.7s, gtd. by Mo. 98	Clev. & P. 4th.........79
Cen. Pac. bds............ 92	Chi. & Alt. 1st.........102⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds......... 80⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st.......99⅛
U. Pac. L'd Gr'ts 7s.... 58	Ohio & Miss. Cons.....89⅛
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s........ 45	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st...95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.....106	St. L. & I. M. 1st......89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 80⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....105
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 70	M. & St. P.1st 7 3-10.. 93⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F...... 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st.......94⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 90	Mil. & St. P. I.& M.d. 89
Chi. & N. W. 1st........ 94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d........84⅛
Han. & St. J. Conv.....105	Chi. & Mil. 1st..........91
Lack. & W. bds..........102	Col., Chi. & I. 1st.....82⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st........ 97	Tol., P. & W., E. D....82
Del., L. & W. 2d......... 96	Tol., P. & W., W. D...82
Tol. & W. 1st ext....... 94⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d........67⅛
Tol. & W. Eqp. bds... 78	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.........136	New-York County......200
Manhattan.........150	Importers' & Traders'.159
Merchants'.........116	Park.........168
Mechanics'.........137	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Union.........137	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.100
America.........145	Central National.......106
City.........215	Fourth National.......109
Tradesmen's.........153	Ninth National.........112
Merch. Exchange.........103	Tenth National.........126
Leather Manuf.........200	Gold Exchange.........70
Seventh Ward.........112	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.101
Commerce.........124	Del. & Hudson Canal.121
Broadway.........300	Pennsylvania Coal.....230
Ocean.........70¾	Maryland Coal Co......25
Mercantile.........113	Spring Mountain Coal 45
American Exchange.113⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore. 67⅛
Chatham.........170	Western Union Tel.... 46⅛
Bank of the Republic.106⅛	Quicksilver Mining... 4⅛
Bank of N. America.105	Quicksilver Preferred 7⅛
Hanover.........104⅛	Mariposa Mining....... [illegible]
Irving.........118⅛	Mariposa Preferred.. 10⅛
Metropolitan.........136	Boston Water Power. 19
People's.........141	Adams Express........ 65
Grocers'.........118	Wells-Fargo Express. 31⅛
Market.........127	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
Nassau.........106⅛	American Express...... 46
Shoe & Leather.........163	U. S. Express........ 32⅛
Corn Exchange.........130	Pacific Mail......... 41⅛
Continental.........97	Atlantic Mail......... 24

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98⅛	99
City 6s, new	99⅜	99⅞
Camden and Amboy	118⅛	118⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61	61½
Reading	97⅛	97⅜
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	27
Northern Central	40⅛	41
Lehigh Navigation	32⅞	33
Lehigh Gold Loan	86½	ex. c. 86⅞

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 30th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,061,737	Decrease	£52,849
Public deposits	5,865,517	Increase	204,479
Other deposits	18,393,125	Decrease	388,334
Gov't securities	12,925,862	No alteration.	
Other securities	16,048,925	Decrease	65,707
Notes unempl'y'd	13,074,725	Decrease	147,955

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,-280,165, being an increase of £158,475; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £22,-162,767, showing a decrease of £34,196 when compared with the preceding return.

The Excelsior Savings Bank advertises that an extra Dividend of *One ₱ cent.* on all deposits made before Aug. 1, 1869, and remaining in Bank Jan. 1, 1871.

The January coupons on the Bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad will be paid by Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON at the Importers' and Traders' Bank.

The January Interest on the South and North Alabama Railroad Bonds will be paid by Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON at the Importers' and Traders' Bank.

The Continental National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

The Manhattan Savings Bank has declared its fortieth Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ Cent.*, and an extra division to depositors of one-half of One ₱ Cent. out of accumulated surplus, payable in January. The Bank will pay this January on about $7,250,000 Deposits, an increase of a million of dollars since last January.

The Central Pacific Company advertise their January Coupons to be paid in Gold by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Bankers of the Company. The Western Pacific and the California and Oregon Companies pay their January Interest through the same Bankers.

The East River Savings Institution has declared its usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Seven ₱ Cent.*

The San Francisco *Alta California*, of Dec. 8, says:

The demand for money for duties has been as follows for the week:

Dec. 1	$16,131 52	Dec. 5	$8,816 57
Dec. 2	9,525 90	Dec. 6	15,359 82
Dec. 3	13,492 35	Dec. 7	5,999 32
Total			$69,325 48
Previously			7,158,864 66
Total			$7,228,190 14
Last year			8,018,902 44
Decrease			$790,712 30

The exports of treasure this week embrace only some silver bars by railroad, and coin by steamer:

To—	1869.	1870.
New-York, per railroad	$147,627 73	$212,411 44
England, per steamer	394,889 38	2,189 00
France, per steamer	42,432 46	
Lima, per steamer	144,541 29	
Panama		5,000 00
Total	$729,490 88	$219,600 44
China		319,820 12
Previously by steamer	29,375,307 04	17,129,899 82
Previously by rail	6,974,012 74	12,599,361 21
Total since Jan. 1	$37,078,812 64	$30,268,681 59

The movement in silver bars has been small for some time. There is, apparently, a disposition to reserve it for some more favorable opportunity. The price of gold bars is steady with little doing. The export of merchandise and treasure together has been as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Merchandise	$306,946 00	$364,102 70
Previously	19,496,575 00	15,400,434 63
Total merchandise	$19,797,621 00	$15,765,537 13
Specie mercantile account	37,078,812 64	30,268,681 59
Treasury movement	5,068,902 44	6,228,190 14
Total exports	$61,945,336 08	$52,262,409 06

The detail of exports is as follows:

To—	Vessel.	Amount.
Victoria	Pelican	$20,314 05
Honolulu	Comet	8,978 20
China	Republic	38,887 57
Japan	Republic	27,997 57
New-York	Sacramento	57,268 47
Panama	Sacramento	8,019 44
Acapulco	Sacramento	2,745 75
San Jose de Gautemala	Sacramento	1,510 00
Cork	Matchless	75,077 50
Cork	Thatcher Magoun	72,921 78
Mexican Ports	Idaho	53,360 37
Total		$364,102 70

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS, bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, and Selma and Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is already assured by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of town and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, *without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.*

They are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

☞ *They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market price as readily as the Bonds of the Government.*

The EARNINGS of the Road for 1870 *will reach Eight Million Dollars*, and the increase is shown in the following figures:

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870	$7,417,317
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869	5,260,882
Increase in 1870	$2,156,435

We keep a supply of these Securities on hand, and furnish them at current market price, which today is 92½.

This price includes the coupon due Jan. 1, for which three per cent. in gold will be received by the purchaser, on bonds bought during this month.

Proceeds of $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867, sold today at 110	$1,100 00
Cost of $1,000 Central Pacific bond, today at 92½	925 00
Difference realized	$175 00

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive Deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	12	Spts. Turp., bbls	1,358
Bees-wax, pks	3	Resin, bbls	4,130
Cotton, bales	6,684	Pork, bbls	611
Copper, bbls	76	Beef, pks	542
Dried Fruit, pks	142	Cut-meats, pks	744
Eggs, bbls	533	Butter, pks	1,214
Flour, bbls	21,674	Cheese, pks	1,989
Wheat, bushels	15,903	Lard, pks	1,292
Corn, bushels	29,530	Dressed Hogs, No	13
Rye, bushels	357	Grease, pks	31
Malt, bushels	1,290	Stearine, pks	62
Grass-seed, bushels	2,504	Tallow, pks	7
Barley, bushels	1,637	Rice, pks	265
Flaxseed, bushels	14	Starch, pks	300
Oats, bushels	21,006	Tobacco, hhds	33
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Wool, bales	238
Corn-meal, bags	281	Whisky, bbls	35
Hops, bales	277	Tea, hf. ch. (by rail)	340
Hides, No	2,526	Pea-nuts, bushels	2,402
Hides, bdls	452	Ginseng, pks	139
Leather, sides	4,647		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—122 boxes Bacon, 1,447 bales Cotton, 100 tcs. Lard, 330 tcs. Beef, 546 bbls. Pork, 6,400 bushels Corn, 890 bbls. Apples, 2 bbls. Nickel Salt, 4,895 bags Ore, 4 cases Leather, 74 cases Tobacco, 7 cases Cigars.

By the ship *Adorna*, for Liverpool—1,543 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 8,173 boxes Cheese, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 198 bags Clover-seed, 6,895 bushels Wheat, 65 bbls. Ashes.

By the ship *British Viceroy*, for Liverpool—21,502 bushels Wheat, 355 bales Cotton, 8,812 boxes Cheese, 5,347 bbls. Flour, 357 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Erato*, for London—1,000 bales Oil-cake, 8,228 bags Oil-cake, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 4,800 Staves, 140 pks. Tea, 2,291 bbls. Flour, 1,223 bags Turmeric, 3 bales Cork, 200 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 190 bales Sarsaparilla, 100 cases Oysters, 220 cases Machinery, 10 cases Butter, 10 boxes Tobacco, 26 cases Axes, 15 cases Peas, 40 cases Chairs, 222 Poles.

By the bark *Ed. Hubert*, for Glasgow—800,000 lbs. Bone Dust, 6 pks. Curios.

By the bark *Helen Patterson*, for Cork and orders—2,465 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Hugin*, for Belfast—21,594 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Mathilde*, for Bilboa—1,627 bbls. Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls have been very quiet at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been held with much firmness, but has been inactive in this market. At Baltimore, sales have been made of 4,500 bags, to arrive by the brig *Alice*, which left Rio Janeiro Nov. 12, and at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags, to arrive by the British brig *Wm. Anthony*, on private terms. In other kinds, the day's business has been unimportant. We quote as before: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery a moderate trade has been reported at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing steady at the decline. Sales since our last, 3,817 bales, (of which 217 bales were to arrive,) including 2,342 bales to shippers, 1,225 bales to spinners, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been an unusually active movement at ⅛c. ₱ lb. off yesterday's prices. Sales, 18,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 500 bales at 14⅝c.; 800 bales at 14 11-16c.; January, 500 bales at 14⅞c.; 300 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 200 bales at 15⅛c.; 300 bales at 15 1-16c.; 800 bales at 15c.; March, 200 bales at 15⅛c. 500 bales on private terms; April, 400 bales at 15⅜c.; free on board at Savannah, 100 bales on private terms; free on board at Mobile, 100 bales on private terms; and today, for December, 200 bales at 14⅝c., 700 bales at 14 9-16c., 1,700 bales at 14⅝c.; January, 200 bales at 14⅞c., 800 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c., 700 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,300 bales at 14⅝c.; February, 200 bales at 15c., 1,800 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14⅞c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 2,800 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 400 bales at 14⅞c.; April, 600 bales at 15⅛c., 700 bales at 15c.; May, 100 bales at 15⅜c., 500 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; June, 100 bales at 15½c.; 200 bales, free on board at Charleston, Liverpool Middling, 14⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15
Low Middling	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
Middling	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅝	16	16⅛	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,934
Receipts last week	16,931
Receipts the preceing week	33,230
Receipts since Sept. 1	390,814
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	3,345
Exports since Sept. 1	199,676
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	78,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more activity in State and Western Flour, chiefly in low grades, which have been available at a shade easier prices. The demand has been mainly for shipping extras, within a range of from $5 90@$6 15 for State, mostly on the basis of $5 95@$6 for fair ordinary mixed old and new ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,800 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 15; good to fancy, $6 15@$6 60; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 90@$6 20, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 65@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 45
Extra State	5 90@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping	5 90@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in rather limited request, at less buoyant rates. Sales reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand and steady at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal continues in good request at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 15 for Jersey; $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 570 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been inquired for, ranging from $2 90@$3 40 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 15@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ —

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been utterly spiritless since our last. The demand has been on a very limited scale for both shipment and milling, and at prices 1c.@2c. a bushel off yesterday's closing quotations for prime samples of Spring, which, however, were generally held at full previous figures, and not pressed on the market. Prime New No. 2 Spring was in some request for shipment, on the basis of $1 38, afloat, but was generally held at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Part of a load of prime, in store, was placed early in the day at $1 33, for shipment. A few loads of fair ordinary Chicago changed hands at equal to $1 38, afloat. New No. 1 Spring was quiet and somewhat nominal. For a load of straight Milwaukee, afloat, a bid of $1 40 was reported. Old Spring was in light demand, within a range of $1 20@$1 35 for fair to good, on actual dealings. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat were not offered freely, and the better grades, particularly of new, were quoted rather stronger, but were inactive. White Wheat was dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 48; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 38 for prime, in store, and $1 38 for ordinary, afloat; Mixed Spring, part at $1 27½@$1 31½; old Spring at $1 20@$1 25; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 48; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 48; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, opening a shade stronger, but closing in favor of purchasers. The business has been mainly in new Mixed Western at from 72c.@76c. ₱ bushel. White and Yellow Corn have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels at 72c.@76c. for new Mixed Western; 75c.@80c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 75c.@80c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley has been very quiet at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10; Canada East, 90c.@92½c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 79c.@80c. from track, ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been in moderate request, including Canada (nominally) at 90c.@$1 18 for poor to very choice; Western at $1@$1 20, and State at 80c.@95c. ₱ bushel; sales, 4,700 bushels. Oats have been in rather more demand at somewhat steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 56c.@62c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c.@60½c., afloat, and 58c.@58½c., in store; for new Mixed Western, 60c.@60½c.; for State, and 58c.@61½c., from track and afloat, for new White do ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 6,347 bbls. Flour, 28,397 bushels Wheat, and 6,400 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 2,291 bbls. Flour for London; 21,594 bushels Wheat for Belfast. The total available supply of Wheat here is given at 4,010,000 bushels; Corn, 240,000 bushels; Rye, 39,000 bushels; Barley, 1,579,000 bushels; Oats, 2,510,000 bushels.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at uniform rates. We quote at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling, in lots, at 75c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally inactive, but quoted about steady.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at unaltered figures.

HOPS—Have been offered freely, and have been slow of sale at drooping prices. We quote the range from 8c.@16c. for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 277 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—Trade has been rather tame in this market, but values have not altered essentially. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, sales have been made to some extent, with a daily attendance of buyers. Probably during no space of time since the organization of the district has there been a more active trade than the last week's has shown. As a consequence stocks have become much reduced, and the season will close with a stock from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet short of that on which trade closed in December, 1869. Prices remain without change to note. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Dec. 10 were 4,488,000 feet against 1,660,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 11,390,000 feet, against 10,119,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 988,419,000 feet, against 990,566,000 feet in 1869. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening to the close of navigation, were:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cubic feet.	Staves, lbs.
1870	434,411,000	21,169	1,250	17,092,900
1869	446,032,500	37,898	10,000	9,354,000

MOLASSES—There has been a fair inquiry for New-Orleans, of which 385 bbls. have been placed, partly at auction, at from 61c.@72c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds inactive. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@72½c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	21c.@28c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	25c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@72½c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a livelier movement in Resins at firm prices; sales, 4,750 bbls. Strained, part at $2 05, and 1,300 bbls. good Strained and low No. 2 at $2 10@$2 25, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 4,130 bbls.; exports, 357 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in better supply and weak in price, with a limited inquiry noted; sales, 85 bbls., in small lots, at 46½c.@47c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 1,358 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 05@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quiet, at about 12c. ₱ gallon. Shipping crude has been inactive at 15¼c.@16c., here, and 15¼c.@15½c. at Philadelphia. The Creek reports have been of a firmer, though not active market, on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 on the Upper, and $3 40@$3 50 on the Lower Roads, for the remainder of the year. There were 490 bbls. Crude received in Philadelphia today. Refined Oil has been in rather better request, for early and forward delivery, mainly the latter, and, with less liberal offerings, prices have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported, here, since our last, of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, part at 23c.; 1,000 bbls. do., February, and 500 bbls. do., March delivery, at 23½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White for December, on private terms; 2,000 bbls. do., January and February, at 22½c.; and 500 bbls. do., March, at 23¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 5,420 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,465 bbls. for Cork and orders, and 1,627 bbls. for Bilboa. Also, from Philadelphia, 135,107 gallons for Marseilles; and 5,000 gallons for Barbados. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request since our last, within a range of 27c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 5,500 cases, for early delivery. Naphtha has been in fair demand at 9c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls., in lots; 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4c.@4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very slack jobbing trade reported in Pork at yielding prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 290 bbls. at $19 50@$20 for new Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21@$21 50 for Prime Mess; and $22@$22 12½ for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fairly active call noted, and prices have been quoted about steady, with sales of 1,750 bbls. new Western Mess, January and February, seller's option, reported at $18 87½@$19 (chiefly $19) ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been quiet, but quoted firm. We now quote the range at from 8¾c.@9¾c. as the extremes. Cut-meats continue in slack demand at irregular prices; sales equal to 50 pks. at 11¼c.@12c. for Western Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for City do.; and 8c.@8¾c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in less active request at about steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 boxes, for forward delivery, including Short Rib for December, on private terms; and City Short Clear, for January, at 12c. ₱ lb. Strictly Prime Lard has been in light stock, and pretty fair request at fairly supported prices, while the poorer grades have been offered with increasing freedom, and have been in quite moderate demand at a shade lower figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 635 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@12½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. for new Western Steam, and 11¾c.@12c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. new Western Steam, sellers' options, part at 12¼c. for January, ₱ lb. Beef has been in request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 190 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet, since our last, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 180 tcs. Beef Hams have been less sought after at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter has been in light demand, as a rule, within our range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 13c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,214 pks. Cheese has been in some request and quoted steady. We quote at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,939 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The receipts of Butter continue very steadily in excess of wants, the total for the week being 16,096 pks. The weather continues mild and Spring-like, and it is computed that the consumption of Butter is lessened thereby fully one third. The ruling feature of the market is an almost absence of demand for anything except extra fancy stock for local trade. Some considerable quantities of low grades have been picked up at from 11c.@14c., which are intended for export, but the great bulk of the stock, which is the good sound Dairies of Butter, still awaits a market. Our quotations still remain entirely nominal for all grades except those extremely high and low:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	35@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	34@35
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	34@35
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	29@31
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	34@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb	33@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₱ lb	30@32
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	30@32
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	18@20
Ordinary Western firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	16@18
Common and White, Western and State stock, ₱ lb	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ lb	23@25
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ lb	28@30
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ lb	23@25

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 41,081 boxes, the export for the same period being 23,875 boxes of 50 lbs. each. The demand has been fairly active, but trade has been lessened by the great firmness of holders. Toward the close of the week's trade the market has acquired additional firmness, owing to the circulation of reports per cable of a decline in the English market, which reports are now generally received by the trade in reverse. We advance our quotations ½c. ₱ lb., at which the market closes firmly:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	15¾@16½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	15 @16½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	13½@14½
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	10 @11½

SUGARS—There has been no interruption to the extreme dullness in Raw Sugars, which have been partially neglected by buyers, yet have been quoted about steady in price, on restricted offerings. Some dealings at private trade were rumored, but no reliable particulars were given. At auction 100 hhds. New-Orleans were disposed of at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote nominally: Fair to good Refining grades at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@11¼c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 12¼c., ₱ lb. Refined have been in fair demand, ranging from 11¼c.@15c., ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14¼c.@15c.; A's, 13¼c.; B's, 13¼c.; extra C's, 13¼c.; and Yellow, 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in fair demand at about former rates. Sales since our last, 91,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 10c.@13c., chiefly at 12¼c.@12½c., and small lots Grease at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been less plenty and in demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls., in lots, at 93¼c.@94¼c., for wood and iron-bound pks., chiefly at 93¾c.@94c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 35 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet since our last. Ship-owners have been claiming firm rates, but the demand for room has not been urgent in any line, as shippers have not been willing to pay asking figures. For Liverpool, there were taken 670 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and 9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 150 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; part of a load of Corn on private terms; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 150 tierces Beef, by steam, part at 7s. ₱ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon, by do., at about previous figures; 100 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 40 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ₱ hhd. The nominal quotations for Wheat were 7½d. by steam, and 6¼d.@6½d. by sail, ₱ bushel. For London, 700 bbls. Flour, by sail at 3s. ₱ bbl., with 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. bid for room for full lines. The nominal quotation for Wheat was 8½d ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, two British brigs, each of about 1,500 bbls. capacity, with Naphtha, on private terms. For Cyrus and orders, a Norwegian brig, with 6,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms. For Gottenburg, a British bark, with 1,800 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Messrs. Lefranc, Hoffman, Bergmann, and the chorus of the Philharmonic Society.

NO. 594 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Houston sts.
EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

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Two copies, one year	5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A sortie of greater magnitude than any previous one is rumored in Bordeaux to have just been made from Paris, with unexpected success. The Prussians moving on Havre were hurriedly retiring at the latest date. The excitement in Bordeaux was intense, but nothing official relating to Paris was made public. Among the rumors is one that an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. TROCHU had reached Bordeaux. Another dispatch says the Germans recently menacing Tours were retreating toward Paris....The Germans on the left bank of the Loire had occupied Coutras, Montrichard and Ramorantin. They were also said to have bombarded Blois and to have occupied a suburb of Tours....M. GAMBETTA was at Blois when the Germans summoned it to surrender, but he ordered a defense and blew up the bridge. This decision was made necessary as a protection to Gen. CHAUZY'S army, moving toward the west, where heavy reinforcements would be received. The occupation of Blois by the Germans is said to be confirmed in a London telegram. Dispatches from Havre report that city and Honfleur quiet. Thirty thousand men have been sent forward to confront the Germans. Montmédy has surrendered to the Germans, a breach having been battered in the walls by the besiegers.

The American steamer *Erie*, from New-York, according to a London telegram, is off Cowes, with a cargo of arms for the French, awaiting a French man-of-war to convoy her to a French port. The new German loan is at a premium in London. Official statements are put forth at Bordeaux that the French Government did not refuse to enter the Eastern Conference. Neutrals, understanding that a French representative is necessary, they are endeavoring to effect an armistice for the election of a Constituent Assembly, the only authority which Prussia will recognize.

The statement was made officially in Hungarian Delegation, at Pesth, on the 13th, that the Austro-Hungarian Army consists of 864,869 regulars and 157,527 Landwehr. Business in England is depressed by anxiety over the Luxembourg difficulty. HOYLE's cotton mills at Bolton, England, have been burned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday several new bills were introduced and some old ones disposed of. The proposition to establish a Department of Indian Affairs was indefinitely postponed, as was that to constitute Jersey City a port of entry. Among the bills reported but not disposed of was that introduced by Mr. CHANDLER, authorizing the President to suspend the privilege of bonded transportation and the right of navigating American waters hitherto conceded to Canada. The rest of the day was taken up by a speech of Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri. His resolution in favor of the removal of political disabilities, in which he gave an account of the recent canvass in Missouri, and defended the action of himself and his associates in dividing the Republican Party there. He declared himself still an adherent of that party and a supporter of the Administration, and expressed the hope that the Republicans would yet form the party of the future. Mr. DRAKE rose to reply, but gave way to allow for adjournment, and will make his speech today.

In the House, the debate on Mr. BUTLER'S Amnesty bill was continued. The speeches were mostly in opposition to the bill, and the leading speakers were Messrs. FARNSWORTH of Illinois, LAWRENCE of Ohio, COX of New-York, and SARGENT of California. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and some others, opposed the removal of disabilities at present. The debate was interrupted only by the hour of adjournment, and the bill then went over till Tuesday.

GENERAL.

The business manager of the Sacramento *Daily Reporter*, Mr. CHARLES E. FISHER, was shot dead in his own house on Wednesday evening by CHARLES DELL, a suitor of his daughter, whom he had ordered to leave the house.

The Indian Council at Ocmulgee, Indian Territory, was effected on the 11th inst. The chief subject of debate was a scheme to organize a territorial government embracing all the tribes. The plan is in conformity with all the laws of Congress since 1866, and contemplates the protection of the weak tribes against the strong, and is only to be established with the consent of all.

The Virginia Republican State Central Committee adopted a resolution, on Wednesday, praying Congress to pass a general amnesty bill.

In the Virginia Senate, yesterday, the subject of the State debt was debated, the general sentiment being in favor of bringing the question of West Virginia's share before the Supreme Court of the United States, and, if payment is not compelled there, of settling the whole debt herself. All the speakers opposed any idea of repudiation.

The death of Rev. CHARLES SAMUEL STEWART, senior Chaplain of the United States Navy, occurred yesterday at Cooperstown, N. Y.

One of the revenue officials at Crockett, Texas, communicates to the Bureau of Statistics the information that the price of improved land in that section has advanced to from $5 to $15 per acre, and that unimproved lands range from $1 to $5; and the rental of improved land is from $3 to $5. He also gives valuable information regarding labor and wages, and the products of the soil.

The North Carolina House of Representatives sent a committee of three, yesterday, to inform the Senate that articles of impeachment against Gov. HOLDEN would be submitted, to which the Senate replied that order would be taken in the matter.

The three colored men, DAVID FISHER, JOHN C. OLIVER, and CELESTINE OLIVER, accused of killing Judge LAWES and Major SCHONBERG, at Donaldsville, La., during the election riots, were yesterday released under a writ of habeas corpus, but were rearrested at the instance of the State.

In the case of BENHAM'S assignee against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey, in the United States District Court at Pittsburg, the jury found for the plaintiff the amount of the policy and interest. BENHAM is alleged to have committed suicide two years ago.

The gas-works at Warsaw, N. Y., were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. GATES, the proprietor, Mrs. GATES and two workmen, were badly burned.

Five convicts attempted to escape from the prison at Sing Sing yesterday, but were unsuccessful.

A Washington telegram says it is positively said at the Executive Mansion there is no truth whatever in the rumors of Secretary BOUTWELL's resignation, and it is also asserted that his relations with the President are, as heretofore, of a friendly character.

The Welland Canal closed yesterday for the season.

Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of J. FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, on a motion to changed the place of trial from this City to Albany. The Judge says, "The change will be to Albany unless the plaintiff prefers Rensselaer County, in which case the trial may be had at Troy. This privilege is granted to the plaintiff, not because there is reason to apprehend he may not be fairly dealt with at Albany, but to remove any possible doubt that there may be foundation for his convictions on that subject."

A correspondence between Mr. FECHTER and Mr. CHANFRAU and Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, published in explanation of Mr. FECHTER's retirement from the management of the Globe Theatre, Boston, which event will take place in about a month, is printed in our telegraphic news columns.

James Fisk's Lawyers.

We have spoken once or twice already of the plea put forward occasionally—though we admit, falteringly and blushingly, by the counsel of FISK, Jr., in defense of their acceptance from him of a general retainer, in aid of his rascalities—that it was the duty of an advocate to accept all cases offered him. Unfortunately for this doctrine, no *honest* lawyer has ever held it, or acted on it; and we believe we may affirm with safety that it has been adopted by a Sunday-school teacher and church member, for the first time in this City. There is no lawyer, honest or dishonest, who does not discriminate, in his daily practice, in the choice of his business. There are certain classes of business which every lawyer, whose practice is large, deliberately and systematically refuses. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD never appears in the Criminal Courts; other lawyers never appear in the Courts at all; and lawyers who have reached the topmost pinnacles of their profession, like CHARLES O'CONOR, and who do not care to work as hard as in the earlier stages of their career, lay down certain rigid rules for the limitation of their practice. Now what lawyers do every day for their taste, or for their case, or for their health, or by way of adapting their work to their peculiar powers, it is a little cool to ask us to believe they need not do for the preservation of their own morals, and those of the community in which they live. If they reject certain business because they want more leisure, or because they think a particular kind of cases best suited to their faculties, or because they find that their connections render the cultivation of certain fields easier to them than others—it is certainly not asking too much of any counselor to ask him to refuse all cases coming to him from notorious knaves, and the direct and palpable object of which is to protect them in the enjoyment of the results of their knavery. It is fair to ask, too, what interests would suffer if Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN had refused FISK's briefs? Not those of justice, certainly. They will hardly pretend that the effect of their example might have prevented an honest man from finding a lawyer to defend his interests. The most they could claim, as likely to result from it, supposing the Bar to take them as models, would be that one man apparently, but not really, a rogue, might find difficulty in employing an advocate. But then even this contingency would be too remote to be worth consideration, because the peculiarity of their connection with FISK is that it was not formed when he was an obscure scoundrel, whose character and conduct it was still permissible to be mistaken about. It was formed when his villainies were better proved and far more notorious than those of most of the inmates of the penitentiary, and has been continued in the face of the church and the world for years after they had become a national scandal, and a danger to the national credit. His position, it must be remembered, is not that of a criminal who is pursued by justice, and who, therefore, calls on a lawyer to see that on his trial the machinery of justice works fairly. It is that of a man actively engaged in cheating, and who calls on his lawyer to stand sentinel while he is packing up his plunder, and cajole the policeman into looking the other way, or letting him carry it off in peace.

We have, however, one more point to make against "these abominable principles and this more abominable avowal of them," and we make it the last, because it is the strongest of all, and we challenge the members of HENRY WARD BEECHER's church to stand round, their hands on the Gospels, while we put it. It is this: Granting that the broadest statement ever made as to the duty of counsel in the matter of taking retainers from all comers, be correct, the worst man, in the worst times, who has ever claimed complete license for counsel in this matter has done so *on the assumption that the Judges were pure*, and that no matter what case an unscrupulous lawyer brought into Court, he would not be able to secure from the Bench anything but what the law allowed. We dare the most evil-minded explorer of the records of forensic rapacity to deny this. The most immoral theory ever set up with regard to the duties of counsel has been saved from the worst taint by the hypothesis on which it has always rested, that justice reigned in the Courts.

Now the shame and scandal of the connection of Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN with FISK, Jr., and the resulting shame and scandal of Mr. SHEARMAN's connection with HENRY WARD BEECHER's church, is that not only do they take a general retainer from a professional swindler, but they go with him before Judges *whom they know he has corrupted*, and who they know gives them, not whatever the law allows them, but whatever they choose to ask for; and give it without more concealment or hesitation than a butcher would show in selling them a leg of mutton. If it had been possible, therefore, for them to find shelter under the base and bad plea of a counsel's irresponsibility for the character of his cases, this corruption of the Judges before whom they practice, which both of them in better days have exposed, would have driven them into "the pelting of that pitiless storm" of public indignation which we are glad to believe is rapidly rising against them, and which will convert FISK's money into dross in their pockets. For there is no man who believes that the Church of Christ should be a house of prayer; no man who believes that judicial purity is the anchor of public morality; no man who believes that in the honesty of the ancient and honorable profession to which they belong lies one of the best encouragements to public spirit; no man who believes that the morality of the next generation will largely depend not so much on what it learns in schools, as on the examples set it by the conspicuous men of our time, —but must look on these lawyers both as great and grievous offenders against the society in which they live.

A Plea for the Children.

Perhaps there were very few persons in this City last night who would have been willing to expose themselves to the weather more than they could help. The winds swept wildly down our streets, shaking windows and doors, and enveloping in whirlwinds of dust those who were obliged to face the rough and stormy night. The majority of our readers were, doubtless, snug enough in warm and comfortably-furnished rooms; and as their curtains were drawn, and the cold shut out, they probably felt little temptation to encounter once more the heavy squalls which shook the stoutest dwelling. At such times as these it is natural to think of the many thousands of our kind who are compelled to face the utmost violence of the elements. We need not let our imagination rove for examples to the armed hosts which cover the plains of France. Too many cases are, unhappily, to be found at our own doors. How many mothers, as they saw their children covered up with warm clothing in luxurious beds, cast a thought upon those other children who were, perhaps, crouching together on the hall steps below, striving in vain to escape the pitiless blast? Happiness is often selfish, and the houseless wanderers of the streets receive little sympathy from the multitude. But there are some, let us be thankful for it, who are willing to devote their lives to the task of lightening the burden of human misery; and never does their benevolence take a higher form than when it is devoted to the rescue of those who, while yet on the threshold of life, have been made to drink deeply of its bitterest cup.

Our readers must be familiar, by name at least, with the Children's Aid Society. It has accomplished a great work—but the work is a never-ending one. "The poor ye have always with you;" the saying of the Divine Master is as true today as it was eighteen centuries ago. The Children's Aid Society does all that it can, but we may see for ourselves, any day or night, how many there are whom its benificent hand has not yet reached. During the past year alone it has taken into its lodging-houses upward of 12,000 girls and boys, and it has sent 2,757 to good homes, chiefly in the West. By that much it has reduced the sum total of wretchedness, perhaps of crime. Fifty dollars will enable it to provide "three homeless children with clothing, and send them to the Far West, where they will grow up to be honest men and women in a farmer's family." If anybody who can possibly spare fifty dollars can read that statement, and not send the money at once to the Secretary, Mr. C. L. BRACE, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York City, or to Mr. W. A. BOOTH, No. 100 Wall-street, he must have a harder heart than most people would like to possess.

It is not the fault of these poor homeless children that they are beginning life with all its darkest misfortunes encompassing them. When people are asked to relieve adults, they are apt to say, "they have brought themselves to their present situation by idleness, drunkenness, or vice." The bare-footed and hungry little outcasts who make their mute appeal to us have none of these sins to answer for. They have done nothing to bring down upon their heads the sorrows which oppress their unhappy lives. They are helpless in the presence of misfortunes which often crush the energies of those most experienced in the ways of the world. Many a father has never imagined that his children would come to want—and yet it may be that these very children are shivering with cold and hunger in these bleak December streets. We have seen them cowering at night in empty carts for shelter, hiding their emaciated forms in doorways, or sleeping on the straw which has been swept out from some warehouse. Who that is obliged to be out much at night has not witnessed these heart-breaking scenes? Life is not too happy for any of us. Do all that we can, and very much occurs which baffles or disappoints. But when the earliest recollections of childhood are doomed to be those of cruel sufferings, of the darkest privations and miseries, death itself may well seem less terrible. Mr. BOOTH, or Mr. BRACE, or any of the officers of the Children's Aid Society, could tell us of cases which would stir compassion in a heart of stone. They do all that they can; if they are not allowed to do more, it is because the public will not help them enough. Surely this is a cause which it needs no great pleading to recommend. We know of this Society and its work; we can attest that it is a Society which devotes to the very best uses every dollar intrusted to it. There is no fear that your money will be misapplied if you bestow it there. Let the reader determine to help it. Let him send it some money today—let every one give something, even if it is but half a dollar, according to his means. If the heavy load can be taken from one poor child's life, it will be something done which will never be regretted, and which may be remembered in that day when the dread account of all our deeds, good and evil, is made up.

Delusive Prosperity.

San Francisco journals bewail the lack of enterprise in their city, and the lack of prosperity in their State. The city has ample banking capital, as compared with Chicago and other cities east of the Mississippi, but transacts, relatively, much less business. The State, with almost boundless resources, suffers in every direction from the absence of development. Vast areas of desirable land are unoccupied and untilled. Mining enterprises have not, as a rule, fulfilled expectations; there have been more blanks than prizes—more losses than profits. The people of a State which obtains genuine money by mere digging, pay from ten to twenty-four per cent. annually for its use. In a word, there are stagnation and depression where activity and prosperity might be expected to abound. The El Dorado of the Union is really among the poorest and least progressive of its members.

For this condition of things the people of California may thank only themselves. They have driven off the capital and enterprise of which they now confess their need. Their refusal to avail themselves of the legal-tender currency was a blunder whose ill effects have long been apparent. Their own moneyed men came East to take advantage of the premium on gold accumulations; and Eastern capitalists refused to employ their means in a State which did its utmost to exclude greenbacks from circulation. Desirable citizens were thus driven away; the assistance now earnestly invoked has been by this policy systematically repelled. The result is conspicuous in the dullness, the want of business faith and spirit, the indifference to great mercantile and industrial opportunities which exhibit San Francisco in unfavorable contrast to other cities, and in the slow growth of population, the paucity of manufactures, and the neglect of magnificent natural resources in all parts of the State.

Land monopolies have had something to do with the tardy progress of settlement and agriculture. The best lands are in the hands of companies and speculators, who hold them at prices above their value, and retard the improvements which are essential to the contentment of any population worth having. The State does not grow, simply because it has been rendered unattractive. Minnesota, with not a tithe of the natural advantages possessed by California, has prospered infinitely more, for reasons that are apparent. In the one case reliance is placed upon nature's bounty, and thrift and persistent hard work are at a discount. In the other, energy and enterprise have been at a premium from the first, and a marvelous advance in population and wealth are the immediate results.

In the next place, California illustrates anew the general unprofitableness of mining enterprises, where the precious metals are concerned. Mining was well enough when gold was to be had by digging and panning, —though even then the lucky ones were only a small percentage of the crowds engaged in the work. But mining in organized forms, with costly machinery and under skilled and scientific direction, is quite a different affair. Only careful management and great good fortune can render it profitable. The Mariposa estate has never yielded common interest on its cost, and there are scores of gold mines in California and Colorado, and of silver mines in Nevada, of which the same story must be told. Every ounce of the precious metal obtained in these instances costs many times its value. Of course, there are gold and silver properties which have paid their owners magnificently,—but they are exceptional both in their richness and their management. Distant capitalists cannot be blamed if they listen incredulously to tales of mineral riches, and prefer to invest their money in enterprises of a more certain character.

The prevailing distrust is, however, justified by unpleasant experiences of another sort. Gold and silver mines are doubtful investments under the most favorable auspices. What shall be said of them when considered in connection with the barefaced frauds of which they have often been the pretext? California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho,—all suffer from the rascality that has been perpetrated under the pretense of selling valuable mining claims. The Eastern States and England have been alike victimized. Millions of dollars have been abstracted from this City alone by scoundrels who succeeded in persuading capitalists, large and small, that fortunes were hidden in gold and silver mines. Half a dozen years ago, the number of Colorado gold mining companies organized in New-York was legion, and nearly all of them are now remembered as swindles of the first water. Nevada came next into the market, and left a similar impression. The Californians cannot wonder if prudent Eastern people prefer to keep their money nearer home.

Human Life at a Discount.

One would imagine that our country had begun to feel the pressure of over-population, so careless have we become regarding the preservation of human life. Whatever be the cause, it is certain that it has become very common to make the acquisition of a few dollars an object not to be interfered with by any scruple about the preservation of life. Every one knows the reflection of HOOD's poor shirt-maker, that her tear-stained stitches were in reality those of her own winding-sheet. For the last four weeks a building was in course of construction in West Thirty-sixth-street, which was intended for a piano-forte factory, but was actually destined to become a tomb. The building was eight stories high, and was completed at the rate of two stories a week. The roof was put on yesterday, and the stately pile, extending the full length of a block, was probably satisfactory enough to its architects. But the plan had not been approved by the Inspector of Buildings. That made little difference. The rapidity of the workmanship was considered a triumph of the builder's art. No square or level could have made the lofty walls plumb, as they swayed under the pressure of the first gale they had faced, and the practiced handicraftsmen saw very readily that, in spite of plans and specifications, duly framed, nothing could prevent the great structure from becoming very shortly an avalanche of brick and mortar. And so, as rats are wont to do with doomed ships, they deserted the building, which now visibly bent to every gust of the boisterous wind. On the next lot was a small brick tenement, in which, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, were about a dozen persons. Less than half an hour later, four of these were dead and buried under the mingled ruins of their home and the monstrous structure that had grown up beside it only to crush it. We do not seek to prejudge a case to which a strict and unfaltering investigation must be given. But it is impossible to ignore the fact that this was a calamity which might have been avoided. Where the blame rests must be determined, or public safety is an empty phrase. No matter whether the walls were too thin, the mortar imperfect, the plan defective, or the haste of construction dangerous, a community that, as a whole, still esteems human life as something to be sacredly guarded, will demand to know the truth, and ought to find no obstacles in the way of reaching it.

Taken in connection with a catastrophe that appeals too powerfully to the imagination to be disregarded, the evidence given yesterday before Coroner SCHIRMER, regarding the quality of petroleum sold in this City, may appear rather less striking. Rightly viewed, it has a more terrible significance still, for it means that all but three-quarters per cent. of the lamp-oil used by the poor of New-York is a perpetual danger to human life. In other words, ninety-nine and a quarter per cent. of the petroleum sold in the Metropolitan District is a compound which ought to be destroyed, and the manufacturers of which ought to be punished. It must strike an inquiring Frenchman very strangely to find that it is possible under a Government "by the people for the people" to expose stuff for sale which in Paris would be esteemed so perilous that it would be, after the simple application of the official test, straightway consigned to the Seine. Some people expect great things in large cities from a salutary despotism. We are, unfortunately, encumbered with a despotism which is not even wise enough in its generation to make itself useful.

Shameshima Goi.

No longer willing to remain in the state of seclusion from other nations to which the policy of their former rulers condemn them, the Japanese have at length determined to accredit an ambassador to the West. The official chosen as representative of the rapidly-progressive "Empire of the Rising Sun" rejoices in the unusual name of SHAMESHIMA GOI, and he will doubtless before long figure in the visitors' book of one or other of our City hotels. The appointment of an accredited native representative, unsolicited by foreign officials and, as we learn, originating entirely with themselves, is calculated to increase the growing respect felt for the Japanese in this and other civilized countries. Unlike the Chinese, who dispatched to foreign States natives of a rank too humble to give dignity in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen to the position they filled, the Japanese have chosen a man of respectable antecedents, and who but very lately held important office at one of the open ports. In another matter, also, they ignore the example set them by our Celestial friends. Instead of selecting foreigners, at enormous salaries, to perform the duty of interpreters and translators, they provide a competent secretary and linguist in the person of another Japanese official, SHIWODA SABURA, who is reported to be a man of some ability and considerable acquirements. Of the remainder of the suite no particulars have as yet reached us; but judging from the thorough way in which their official measures are, as a rule, carried out, there need be no doubt that capable and talented men will be chosen for the various positions. The journal of the embassy dispatched to the West in 1860-63, and which was published shortly after its return to Japan, evinced keen observation, and an admirable sense of the direction in which their countrymen needed lessons from the advanced civilization amid which the travelers found themselves.

Solid results may be expected from this movement, inasmuch as the Japanese have already shown their desire to emerge from their former isolation. With the complete failure of the Chinese mission to accomplish any useful end before us, it would, perhaps, be imprudent to indulge in too sanguine hopes. The difference, however, which exists between the two peoples justifies a greater belief in Japanese desire for progress than can by any possibility be extended to their neighbors.

Complementary Marriages.

Marriage, which ought, it would seem, to be the most deliberate, as it is ordinarily the most momentous, of human contracts, is unhappily too often the result of transient whim or trivial circumstance. In this, as in other things, the truth of *Bassanio's* maxim appears. Women and men alike "are still deceived by ornament," and the color of a tress, or the sparkle of an eye, a dimple, or a smile, is made the treacherous basis of what is hoped will prove a life-long happiness. Without going so far as that reformer who would have us discard personal prepossession entirely in the matter, and select husbands and wives pretty much as we match horses, it is safe to say that in marrying, people are usually too little guided by judgment, and too much by fancy or caprice. The fancy is commonly inspired by some real or supposititious charm, not often by an acknowledged defect. The Japanese who finds a charm in the blackened teeth of his wife, or the Hottentot who measures his mistress' loveliness by her weight and the flatness of her nose, errs no doubt by the standard of a civilized taste, but does homage to beauty by his own. But there are not wanting curious examples of matrimonial choice founded on recognized deformity. The deaf and dumb, for instance, usually intermarry, perhaps from preference as well as necessity; and now we have a Chicago lady, who has unhappily lost a leg, advertising for a husband similarly unfortunate. Possibly she may be animated by the same spirit of heroic economy which led Gen. HOWARD, when his left arm was shot off in one of the battles of the Peninsula, to suggest to Gen. KEARNEY, who had lost his right arm, that hereafter they should buy their gloves together. It may be thrift in the matter of foot-gear that moves this Chicago husband-hunter. We trust her desires may be gratified, even though the precedent seems, to a true lover of his species, an undesirable one. In Sparta she would not have been allowed to marry at all, and today, in some less civilized countries than ours, she and her prospective bridegroom would be still more harshly dealt with. Here we do not so subordinate the happiness of the individual to the good of the race, and with a railroad or steamboat accident occasionally, dispensations not likely to be wanting, there is no reason why an indefinite number of one-legged damsels should not be made happy by an equal supply of imperfect but complementary swains.

MINOR TOPICS.

It appears that TWEED, SWEENY and their friends have "sworn off" from further partnership in street-paving jobs. These men, as most people are aware, are not without a certain kind of low cunning, and they know perfectly well that frauds in street paving cannot be hidden from the public. After that stupendous job of putting down a "poultice" pavement in Fifth-avenue, some time ago, they have been afraid to have much to do with contracts for touching the up-town streets. So Mayor HALL has received a hint to veto all jobs of the kind—you see these vetoes make a good show of honesty, and cost the Ring nothing. They can get more by publishing an extra number of the *Transcript* any day than by paving a street. We need not say that the Mayor makes a wonderful merit of pricking these little bubbles, while the huge balloons of his friends darken the air. He and his associates understand the way to

> "Compound for sins you are inclined to
> By damning those you have no mind to."

While TWEED and SWEENY can steal about seventy thousand dollars at one haul by publishing a rag called the *Transcript*, they can afford to throw over the luckless inventors of pavements.

The debate on Gen. BUTLER's Amnesty bill in the House yesterday, while developing a superfluity of mere verbiage, was important as showing very conclusively the radical diversity of sentiment on the question which exists among the members of the Republican Party. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, presented the question fairly enough from the one side, while Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and Mr. SARGENT, of California, gave a very able statement of the arguments in favor of almost universal amnesty. The speech of Mr. COX, of New-York, may have contributed considerably to the amusement of the House; it can scarcely be said to have made any appreciable contribution to the proper materials of the debate. In the Senate the progress made with the discussion of the resolution on the removal of political disabilities amounted only to a speech by the introducer, Senator SCHURZ. The importance of this oration will be generally measured rather by its position as an elaborate personal vindication than as a defense of a great measure of national policy. The interest with which this oration has been awaited was mainly due to its position as a commentary on the late election in Missouri. The connection of this struggle with the subject immediately before the Senate was of a tolerably direct kind, but was made the occasion of bringing in a variety of subjects whose immediate relevancy was rather less apparent. With Senator DRAKE's reply it is to be hoped that the personal phase of the debate may close.

In the multitude of reports and contradictions relating to the European war, only two present any features of interest. It is obvious that the impression prevails in the French Provinces that a great sortie has been made from Paris, and that it has met with unexpected success. The probabilities seem rather against any such event, since it is not very easy to conceive what reason the Government at Bordeaux could have for withholding good news from the people. Unless the retrograde movement toward Paris of the Prussian Army on the Loire, can be considered as bearing out the report, it appears at present, entirely without support. The prospects of an armistice are renewed, owing to the necessity of France taking part in the forthcoming conference on the Eastern question, and the consequent necessity of an election for a Constituent Assembly being held, so that the existing Government may be ratified or another put in its place.

Mr. BERGH has long been engaged in a work which will cause his name to be honored for many a year to come. He has been the means of preventing great cruelty and suffering in a world where there must always be too much, and we hope he has sometimes succeeded in softening the "brutal" instincts of the creature called man. It never fell within Mr. BERGH's province to protect game, but the New-York Sportsmen's Club has undertaken that task, and we are glad to learn that it is meeting with success. It seems far too horrible to be true, but we believe it is a fact that people actually exist, calling themselves civilized, who have eaten woodcock at Spring, and quail at Midsummer—offenses which indicate not merely a degraded taste, but a total and hopeless depravity of morals, calculated to defy the wholesome precepts and good example of Brother SHEARMAN himself. People who have reveled in the loathsome orgies referred to must now understand that game can only be sold in due season. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS pokes a bit of quiet fun at some of his friends, when he says that henceforth the "gentlemen of New-York, who are ignorant of the nature of trout, will not be exposed to have their cooks put these fish on the table, when they are as unfit to eat as the meat of a cow would be while sucking her calf, or a hen while hatching her chickens." *Verbum sap.* That brings the matter home to the humblest intellect. The New-York Sportsmen's Club deserves all encouragement and success, and we hope it will never leave off its work until the man who would eat game out of season would be regarded by the community pretty much as JOHN JACOB ASTOR or MOSES TAYLOR is now.

The Brooklyn *Union* is of the opinion of *Fluellen*, that "there is figures in all things." Our contemporary draws, however, a parallel somewhat more instructive than the memorable one of the honest Welshman. It finds a strong analogy subsisting between our local Ring potentate SWEENY, and the Democratic arbiter of the destinies of Brooklyn, better known as "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN. The comparison fits very neatly, even to the taking of active Republicans into Democratic pay. The *Union* more than hints that among the items of unavoidable expenditure of the Brooklyn Water Board, to meet which the citizens are about to be charged higher rates, will be found the salaries of sundry politicians who earn their wages by weakening the front of Republican opposition. We admit that our contemporary has proved Brooklyn to possess "a faithful imitation of the Metropolitan model" of City government.

It is a pity that the elder DISRAELI never followed up his work on the *Quarrels of Authors*, with another on the quarrels of actors. Whenever the latter history comes to be written, the experiences of Mr. FECHTER, in Boston, will occupy a prominent place. Who has been most to blame in this ugly affair, we should be very sorry to have to decide. At present the Boston people are likely to be divided into two sets—the Fechterites and the Wallackites. Perhaps the ladies may even invent sets of colors to denote which side they have espoused. The Bostonians are rather apt to take a man up with great enthusiasm, and then suddenly drop him down again, and perhaps Mr. FECHTER has suffered a little from this tendency. We must leave all that to posterity to decide—and posterity will clearly have enough upon its hands. The public only know that both Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Mr. FECHTER are excellent actors, and if they cannot go and see them together, why they will go and see them separately. There are plenty of good-natured people who will enjoy the quarrel as it stands, without our adding any fuel to the fire.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

The concert tendered to Mr. HARRY SANDERSON by his friends, and which was to have been given at Steinway Hall on Friday last, is to take place this evening. Miss MARY O'GRADY, Miss JENNIE KEMPTON, and Messrs. HILL, THOMAS and MORGAN, are to be Mr. SANDERSON's principal assistants....The second rehearsal for the second concert of the Philharmonic Society will begin at 2½ o'clock this afternoon....We believe that the obstacles which seemed likely to prevent the fulfillment of intentions of a brief season of Italian opera at the Fourteenth-street Theatre have been removed, and that the plans of Mr. DE VIVO are now likely to be carried out. A series of six or twelve representations is anticipated, with M. LEFRANC, Mme. ROSE CZILLAG, and Signori SUSINI and REYNA as the leading artists....On Saturday evening, Mme. VIARDI-MARTI will give a concert at CHICKERING's rooms....The annual performance in aid of the French Benevolent Society will take place at the Grand Opera-house, to-morrow evening. "Les Brigands" will be sung, M. HITTEMANNS will act in a little piece called, "Les Conférences de Beaubichon," and a brief concert will be part of the bill. The assemblage then gathered at the Grand Opera-house is fitted among all audiences to appreciate the best points of the representation, and its members will therefore be sorry to learn that severe indisposition will prevent Mlle. LEA SILLY from contributing to the regular or to the miscellaneous entertainment....Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has sued the Rochester *Union* for libel, and lays the damages at $10,000. A lengthened series of articles, referring to the entertainments promised by Mr. STRAKOSCH as "the Nillson swindle," and launching insults upon the lady's manager, induced the plaintiff to seek reparation in the Courts for assaults, which cannot for a moment be mistaken for criticism. Apropos of the Chicago season, a Chicago dispatch, forwarded yesterday and received last evening, says: "The sale of season tickets for the Nilsson Concerts was commenced at the Opera-house this morning, and before the closing hour every ticket was sold. The line, which extended from the box-office into the street, was formed at 7 P. M., yesterday. The sale of tickets for single concerts will take place to-morrow....An amateur theatrical entertainment, given for the purpose of raising a fund wherewith to educate children left destitute after the war, is to be given at the Union League Hall this evening. The comedy "Everybody's Friend" will be produced, and from the active preparations which have been made for its performance, the audience will have a right to expect an unusually satisfactory representation.

Tidings by Balloon.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS yesterday received by way of England a "balloon letter," addressed to Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON, and dated from the French capital, Nov. 24. The weight of the epistle was not an eighth part of that of the lightest missive transmitted from one American lady's home to another, and its mere form spoke with strange eloquence of the exigencies of a dark hour for France. The letter was at once remailed to Detroit.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUTH.

The North Carolina Impeachment Case—A Committee of the House Appear in the Senate—A New-Orleans View of Mr. Butler's Amnesty Bill—The Donaldsonville Homicides.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 15.—The House today sent a committee of three to the Bar of the Senate, impeaching Gov. HOLDEN, and demanding that they take order in the matter. On informing the Senate that articles of impeachment would be soon produced, the Senate replied that it would consider the matter and take order therein. The articles of impeachment, it is believed, will be shortly submitted and the High Court of Impeachment organized, the Chief-Justice of the State presiding.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The *Times* says that the Amnesty act proposed by BUTLER is an aggravation of the wrongs already inflicted upon the people of the South through the various disfranchising acts of Congress, the product of insatiable vindictiveness. BUTLER thus seeks to punish the South for the estimate in which the people hold him, and for the maledictions they have heaped upon him. The bill offered by BUTLER is the worst of all these measures of wrong, and is a gross violation of the Constitution.... Judge DURELL has granted writs of habeas corpus for DAVID FISHER, JOHN C. OLIVER and CELESTINE OLIVER, all colored, charged with killing Judge LAWS and Mayor SCHONBERG at Donaldsonville. They were released, but rearrested at the instance of the State.

Amnesty in Virginia—The State Debt in the Senate—Repudiation Repudiated.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—The Republican State Central Committee, last night, adopted a resolution praying Congress to pass a general Amnesty bill, by only two dissenting votes.... The question of the State debt was up in the Senate this morning. The tenor of the speeches was in favor of carrying the matter of West Virginia's share of the debt before the United States Supreme Court, and if payment was not compelled there, then Virginia will settle the whole debt. All opposed any idea of repudiating it.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fatal Shooting Affrays in California—A Man Killed by the Suitor of His Daughter—A Farmer Kills His Hired Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Mr. CHARLES E. FISHER, the business manager of the Sacramento *Daily Reporter*, and State printing expert, was shot dead in his own house, last night, by CHAS. DELL, a young man who was paying his attentions to the daughter of Mr. FISHER, and who had just been ordered by him to leave the house. Mr. FISHER had struck DELL several blows on the head with a cane before the third and fatal shot was fired. ....At Colusa, Cal., yesterday, "Dad" SHEPARDSON, a farmer, and LEN. STEVENS, an employe, had a fight. STEVENS attacked with a pitchfork, and SHEPARDSON endeavored to defend himself with a revolver, firing four shots, two of which went through the lungs of STEVENS, and the others went through his own thigh and body. The two men were wounded mortally.

Murder of a Farmer by a Claimant for His Farm—Popular Indignation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—JACK BELL, an old resident of Los Angeles, was murdered yesterday by MIGUEL LACHENAS, who claimed the land that BELL was plowing. After shooting BELL, LACHENAS went to the city and gave himself up. LACHENAS is known to have committed three murders previously, and the citizens are terribly incensed against him. The examination of the prisoner has been postponed until Saturday, but it is feared the citizens will attempt to lynch him to-night.

Blown from the Top of a Car and Run Over—The Weather at the Top of Mount Washington.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—A very high wind prevailed in this vicinity today. JAMES CONLAN, a brakeman on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, was blown from the top of the train, while adjusting the brake, and fell between the cars, fourteen of which passed over him, cutting off one leg. He is alive, but not expected to recover.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Prof. HUNTINGTON reports the summit of Mount Washington, 14th of December, at 2 P. M.: Thermometer, 22°; barometer, 23.05; wind, north-west; velocity of wind, fifty miles per hour; snowing clouds on mountains very dense; thickness of frost on Tip-top House, eighteen inches.

SUMMIT, Mount Washington, Dec. 15.—At 7 P. M. to-night the barometer stood 22-97°; thermometer 5° below zero; wind west; velocity of wind, 92 miles per hour.

A High-School Building Burned—A Portion of Waterbury, Conn., Threatened with Destruction.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 15.—A fire broke out in the large and handsome High-school building in this city, about 10½ o'clock to-night, and, in spite of the efforts of the Fire Department, the building was destroyed, owing to high wind prevailing. It is midnight, and the fire is still raging fiercely, and threatens destruction to that portion of the city. The loss to the city, from the destruction of the school, will be about $75,000; insured in the agency of J. W. SMITH here. The amount of the insureance is unknown.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Dec. 15, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	29.76	19	N. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.40	28	...	..	...	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.52	19	...	..	...	Calm.	Clear.
Duluth	30.53	18	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.51	27	N. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.13	49	N. E.	12	.75	Brisk.	H'y rain.
Milwaukee	30.54	26	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.52	30	N. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.27	46	N. E.	12	.75	Brisk.	H'y rain.
Nashville	30.46	33	N. E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Montgomery	30.29	44	N. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	L't rain.
Cincinnati	30.41	33	N. E.	4	.03	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.46	29	N. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.38	28	N. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.41	32	N. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City	30.28	43	N.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Augusta, Ga.	30.66	40	...	..	...	Calm.	Cloudy.
Key West	...	...	...	..	...	No report.	...
Pittsburg	30.45	30	N. W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.19	24	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
Rochester	30.28	18	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Snow.
Oswego	30.13	17	N. W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.18	33	N. W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.98	30	N. W.	35	6.00	High wind.	Clear.
Boston	29.70	23	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6.—The celebrated case known as the "Conant Shaker" case, which has been in litigation some six years, has at last been decided by a Board of Referees. The referees have spent 180 days on it, as several years of business accounts were involved, the transactions being complicated. The Conant estate is awarded $6,193 47 as debt, and $1,650 94 as costs. The Conant heirs and the Shakers reside in Enfield, where great interest has been caused throughout the various trials.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 15.—A fire in Union Village, last night, burned MITCHELL & CO.'s tannery and A. F. WOOD's grocery. The village library and the property of Unity Lodge Free Masons were also destroyed.

READING, Penn., Dec. 15.—Messrs. FUNK, EISENHOWER & CO.'s steam planing mill was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss over $30,000. Insurance small. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Prof. WILLIAM CHAUVENET, the distinguished mathematician and astronomer, died in St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday morning. His remains will be taken to St. Louis for burial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The bill to create a paid Fire Department for this city passed the Councils to-night, and only awaits the Mayor's signature to become a law.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 15.—FRANCIS BADGER, a well-known New-York printer, was found dead in bed at his boarding-house this morning.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15.—Blowing a strong gale from the north-west, with occasional snow squalls. Thermometer 18°.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, presented a memorial from the manufacturers of letter envelopes, printers and stationers, protesting against the practice of the Government in the purchase and sale of stamps. Referred to the Committee on the Post-office.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. REVELS, of Mississippi—To aid in the repair and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. [Mr. REVELS gave notice of his intention to address the Senate upon the subject at an early day.]

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota—To regulate international correspondence by telegraphic lines between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia—To incorporate the National Mining and Manufacturing Company of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina—To provide for the sale of certain lots and lands in South Carolina belonging to the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Oregon—To amend the second section of the Judiciary act of March 3, 1863, by substituting the words "five hundred dollars" for the words "fifty dollars." Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut—Providing that hereafter no tax shall be imposed or collected upon any unearned premiums or undistributable sum added to the contingent funds of any insurance company. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution in aid of certain colleges and universities, allowing the detail of supernumerary army officers to professorships, with an amendment restricting its provisions to those officers exclusively.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, inquired whether the bill would still leave these officers subject to be transferred by the War Department, and was answered affirmatively.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. NYE, of Nevada, the bill for a change of jurisdiction of the Territorial Legislatures was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an original bill, which was at once taken up and passed, amending the twelfth section of the act for the reduction of the army by substituting the words "1st day of July, 1871" for the words "1st day of January," wherever it occurs in said section, so as to extend the time for mustering out supernumary officers, &c.

Several House bills to remove political disabilities of citizens of Virginia were passed.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs reported adversely the bill to establish a Department of Indian Affairs, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, also reported adversely the House bill constituting Jersey City a port of entry, and it was indefinitely postponed.

OTHER BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably with merely verbal amendments the bill introduced by him recently authorizing the President, in his discretion, to suspend by proclamation, the operation of all laws allowing the privilege of bonded transportation to foreign merchandise consigned to Canada and Mexico; and also the privilege of navigating the waters of the United States accorded to Canadian vessels.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill to refund to the States the interest on money borrowed to equip, pay and transport troops for the United States service during the late war.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment offered by Mr. CAMERON, the bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

At 1:10 o'clock the Senate, on motion of Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, took up the resolution offered yesterday by that Senator declaring in favor of the removal of all political disqualifications as soon as the imperative public necessity which dictated their imposition had ceased. Mr. SCHURZ then delivered an address of unusual length, to which the Senate listened with marked attention.

He reviewed the history of the party division in Missouri, for which he said he and those who acted with him had been denounced as traitors to the Republican cause, the interference at the solicitation of his colleague (Mr. DRAKE) of the National Executive, by which a State contest had acquired more than local interest, and the subsequent defeat of the President with all his patronage by the triumph of the very principles upon which he had been elected. The probabilities of the formation of a new party nucleus, and the prospects of the reforms in the civil service and revenue were also referred to.

Commencing with an allusion to the resolution, as the expression of a sentiment which had received an emphatic indorsement at the recent election in Missouri, and to an existing agreement between his colleague (Mr. DRAKE) and himself, that his own speech should be made before the withdrawal of the latter from the Senate, Mr. SCHURZ proceeded to show that the disfranchisement of persons engaged in the rebellion was a temporary expedient, a measure of safety rendered necessary by the new social condition in the South consequent on the close of the war. He held that the removal by the party which imposed them, and while still in its ascendency in the Government, of all political disqualifications, especially of the exclusion of large numbers of people from the ballot-box, was essential to the restoration of fraternal feeling, as proving that such measures had not resulted from vindictiveness, but necessity, and as bringing the late rebels to a full realization of their share with ourselves in the institutions and greatness of a common country. These were among the reasons governing his course in the late movement.

Quoting from the resolution offered by himself in the National Republican Convention of 1868, declaring the Republican Party in favor of the removal of political disabilities as soon as compatible with the public safety, and of welcoming back to the Union the loyal people among the late rebels who would accept the new order of things, he said this was a part of the platform on which Gen. GRANT was made President. But how had that promise been carried out in Missouri? Only by a victory over the Republican Party, instead of upon its good faith and by its assistance. When, therefore, the party had resisted enfranchisement after party honor commanded them to grant it, what hope could Republicans have of winning over to their ranks the re-enfranchised? The principal opponents of the movement within the Republican ranks were those whose whole political stock in trade consisted of the battle cries of the civil war, who would forever roll the word "rebel" as a sweet morsel under their tongues, and that class of politicians whose whole end in political life was to monopolize the local offices.

Mr. SCHURZ denied the assertion of his colleague in a printed speech circulated in the Senate that the opposition was not so much to enfranchisement itself as against the constitutional amendment as a method of effecting it. He referred to some fifty or sixty newspapers which, led by the central organ at St. Louis, directly protested against the thing itself. In order to prevent the indorsement of the enfranchising amendment to the Constitution, the Republican State Convention was manipulated in advance by giving to the colored voters of the State a representation double that allowed to the white population, and so disciplining them that that race, against whom so many prejudices were still alive, should, in Missouri, exercise their virgin right of suffrage to continue the disfranchisement of others.

The speaker's unsuccessful efforts in the Convention in behalf of the enfranchising amendment, until he and his friends went out from the Convention, carrying with them, as he claimed, the honor, principle and banner of the Republican Party, were successively referred to, as also the sweeping character of political disqualifications in Missouri, where, by the provisions of the State Constitution, persons could be disfranchised not only for disloyal acts, but for sympathy experienced, or implied even, of the remotest kind. Consistent Union men, of life-long devotion to the Government, for merely expressing a hope that their relatives in the rebel army would return home safely, were disfranchised for sympathy with those engaged in rebellion. He (SCHURZ) knew scores of men who had served three and four years in the Union Army, and had been disabled in the service, who had been disfranchised for harmless language uttered either before they donned the blue or since the war. The atrocity of the abuses which had developed themselves under the system of disfranchisement was shown by the speaker at some length in the absolutely irresponsible powers of the registration officers, the right of any citizen to vote being completely at the mercy of any villain who happened to be a registration officer, while there was no remedy for the grossest of outrages. The fact, too, was public, that in many counties these officers acted wholly in the interest of Radical candidates, the only consideration being as to the number of opposition votes to be stricken off to secure a majority. In one case as many as 500 voters were disfranchised upon secret affidavits. The Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) at the last session had denounced the election frauds in New-York City, but that Senator would agree that the abomination was as great in stealing votes out of the ballot-box, under cover of law, as in Missouri, as in stuffing illegal votes into the ballot-box, as in New-York and Philadelphia. In this connection, he characterized as unqualifiedly false the newspaper report that the Missouri "bolt" had anything to do with a revenue reform conspiring or originating in Washington. Personally, his convictions led him to oppose the protective system. Had the tariff question been the issue in Missouri, he thought the majority against the question would have been nearer 100,000 than 42,000. The question was discussed, but was not the overshadowing issue. He denied the allegation that the question might have been settled by referring it to the Legislature of 1871. Besides, such a course would have involved the defeat of the constitutional amendment then before the people, and, while failing to preserve party unity, would have transferred the struggle to the legislative district.

He then read from a speech delivered by his colleague, (DRAKE,) at a serenade, comments upon a remark attributed to himself, that he "looked forward to the time when new parties would be formed." The conclusion of his colleague was that he (SCHURZ) designed taking the whole German element over to the Democratic Party to control the next Presidential election, and he then to be the great power behind the Democratic throne. This Mr. SCHURZ ridiculed as a morbid hallucination, as also his colleague's onslaughts upon the Germans. But he regretted that, while his colleague's insinuations had had no effect upon the people of Missouri, they seemed to have had a strong influence upon the mind of the President. He was convinced that the letter of the President to the Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, condemnatory of the new movement, and the suspension of a number of Federal officers, mostly Germans, was instigated by his colleague. While the interference of the President in the State elections, by means of the patronage, had long been considered a matter of most questionable propriety and bad policy under any circumstances, in the present case he who persuaded the President to interfere proved a most dangerous adviser. He then criticised the alleged misrepresentations of his colleague to the President, that the movement was designed as a war upon the Administration. Were he an enemy of the Administration he would not deplore the fact that the President lent an ear to such insinuations. To refute the charge against himself of factious opposition, he referred to his speeches of former years to show that he had uniformly held that Gen. GRANT in the Presidential chair would have the most inviting opportunities to restore the long-lost cordiality of sentiment among the American people, and to bring on a new era of good feeling; that he would have more facilities than any preceding Administration to effect a thorough reform of the civil service, and a purification of our whole political machinery.

To the Administration he still gave his cordial support in the direction thus indicated. His friends in their movement had expected the President's sympathy, and the appearance of the St. Louis letter was to them a painful surprise. In those great words, "Let us have peace," GRANT had stood before the country, not as a creature of politicians, but as the very exponent of a moderate and conciliatory policy. If finally the Missouri election became a defeat of the Administration, the President must look to himself and his advisers for the responsibility. The President's own principles achieved a victory over his patronage. Had he only maintained a friendly neutrality the success of the B. Gratz Brown movement would have passed for a triumph of the President's principles, giving him thousands of friends where now he had lost thousands. It may not be a fault but an advantage to the President that he had no opportunities for acquiring an extensive political experience, but the advisers, who pretended to be his friends, ought to have foretold the result of his interference and of his following the example of Presidents PIERCE, BUCHANAN and JOHNSON.

Passing from the perusal of various letters, showing that the Federal patronage in Missouri had been prostituted in giving color to attempts by Federal officers to levy black-mail for party purposes, Mr. SCHURZ referred to the President's avowal in favor of civil service reform. The attempt at civil service reform in Missouri was in true ANDREW JOHNSON style—to organize a bread and butter brigade; and if this was a fair indication of the President's meaning of reform, not much value was to be placed in the Presidential promise. He had shown the result of the President's following the advice of political managers. The Lord save the Administration and party if the same spirit is henceforward to govern their course. After asserting his allegiance to be due to Republican principles rather than to party discipline, he gave utterance to some speculations upon the probable formation of a new party, the popular belief that the mission of the Republican Party had ended, and remarked that the recent Democratic changes of position demonstrated that a new phase of development was upon us. The exhaustion of old issues, and the growing dissatisfaction and insubordination within the great parties, were confirmatory evidences; while, on the other hand, the questions of revenue reform, civil service reform, &c., were yet ephemeral issues. Upon the whole, while the prospect of a new party might at present appear obscure, yet it would come with the necessity of a national crisis.

Mr. SCHURZ closed with an expression of his confidence in the ability of the Republican Party to become that new party, claiming for it the possession of the elements of a healthy regeneration.

Mr. DRAKE rose to reply, but, yielding to a general disposition to adjourn, confined himself to a demand upon his colleague for the proof of his assertion, in the speech just made, that he, (DRAKE,) many years before, had objected to the election of Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS, his personal friend, as Governor of Missouri, because he might prove hostile to the institution of slavery in that State.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that his information was based upon a letter received by him from Mr. ROLLINS himself.

Mr. DRAKE replied that he could recollect nothing of the kind, but, admitting the statement, he had only to say that a cause must be desperate indeed which depended for its vindication upon a remark made thirteen years ago. He gave notice that he would to-morrow reply at length to his colleague's speech.

At 3¾ P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, argued against the exceptions contained in the bill and in favor of general and unconditional amnesty.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, argued on the same side. He said that if the bill had been framed for the express purpose of refusing political rights to the people of the South, it could not have done so more effectually; while, on the other hand, it provided amnesty for the robber, the burglar, the incendiary and the thief. He alluded to the fact that before a gun had been fired in the rebellion the resignation of 180 officers of the army—graduates of West Point—had been accepted by the constituted authorities of the United States; and he asked what greater aid and comfort could have been given to the enemy than the furnishing them with great captains and men skilled in war. He believed that had it not been for that act of the Federal Government, no hostile gun would ever have been fired outside of the limits of South Carolina.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, stated to the House that the bill reported was not a unanimous report of the Committee on Reconstruction, nor did it have the approval of even a majority of the Committee. It was only permitted to be reported to the House. He declared that the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which imposed political disabilities, was only intended to remain so long as reconstruction was incomplete, and until the rights of all persons were secured. He did not find that any person had asked Congress to make any exceptions in the matter of removing disabilities. He had seen no petition from any State in the South, or from any other quarter, and no remonstrance against redeeming all the people of the South. He had taken up, this morning, a Republican paper from Georgia, and found that its motto was, "universal amnesty." The colored people of the South asked for it. Having obtained their own rights, they, more liberal and more just than some members of Congress, were asking Congress to relieve their white brethren from the disabilities imposed upon them. The leading papers of all political parties in the country, edited by the best editorial brains, were advising the removal of all disabilities, with very few exceptions. The Republican Party outside of Congress was in favor of universal amnesty. He did not see any practicable or just way of making exceptions by classes. Gen. LONGSTREET, who held a high position by appointment of the President, would come under the exceptions in this bill. The parties to be excepted should be mentioned by name, not grouped in classes. The bill was a very singular mixture. It contained some matters which might become law if adopted by a majority vote, and it contained other matters which could not become law unless adopted by a two-thirds vote. Such things should not be grouped together in the same bill. It was a cheat and a swindle to do so unless the bill were passed by a two-thirds vote. It would be in no sense a political bill, and would have nothing to do with political disability. It would then be merely a bill settling legal questions only, and should have come from the Judiciary Committee. He read from Lord MAHON's history to show the barbarities that had followed the Scotch rebellion of 1745, and to show that the Congress of the United States should not resort to that period to find a precedent for this bill. He declared himself very positive that there was something behind the bill—something covered up in the meal tub. While the people all over the country were looking for an act of amnesty, they were looking for bread, and Congress offered them in this bill a stone. Instead of being a bill to quiet suits in the South, it was a bill to foster and revive suits that were now dead. Referring to the English act of amnesty of 1747, he remarked that although it was passed within two years of the restoration of peace, the loyalist historian whom he quoted (Lord MAHON) characterized the exceptions in it as "clogs." And now it was proposed, five and a half years after the close of the war, in a republic where amnesty comes from all the people and not from the crown, to clog with exceptions an act of amnesty. Who, he asked, was afraid that JEFFERSON DAVIS would come to Congress? The exclusion of men by classes would exclude the best brains and best hearts in the South. The Republican Party would gain nothing by it. As had been said by a Democrat, yesterday, (Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio,) the Republican Party had lost by the course it had pursued. A little generosity exercised in proper time made friends and not enemies. It was so everywhere, and with all people. By excluding the classes proposed to be excepted, Congress only made the men composing them the deeper enemies. The sons of those men would be presented by them as candidates for office, instead of the fathers, and they would prove to be much more bitter than the fathers.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, opposed the bill as bad in form, as wrong in some of its purposes, and, if it became a law, as pernicious in some of its consequences. Its title was more liberal, or more reckless, he did not know in which way to characterize it, than the bill itself. A serious objection to the bill was that it contained matter over which the President possessed the veto power, and matter over which he did not possess it. The moment that Congress, by a two-thirds vote, removed political disabilities, the bill became a law without the action or signature of the President, but other provisions of the bill would require the approval of the President. This incongruity he regarded as fatally defective in the bill. It seemed clear to him that the bill was unconstitutional in the attempt it made to annihilate the judgments made in favor of loyal citizens, to annihilate the rights of civil action of loyal citizens for wrongs committed by rebels in aid of the rebellion, and in the attempt to go into the Courts in time of peace to arrest the administration of criminal justice. In all these respects the bill was unconstitutional. He was opposed to it because it extended pardon and amnesty to murderers, robbers, ravishers and incendiaries. One great error which the Government had made was the failure at the close of the rebellion to punish its leaders for treason. A hundred first-class funerals at that time would have been worth a hundred amnesty bills. He believed that the time had not yet come when it was expedient to relieve all classes of rebels who did not choose to seek it, and who as a general rule, denied that they were guilty of anything wrong. He believed it still necessary that the State Legislatures should be in the hands of loyal men who legislate to pay the national debt, protect the interests of Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, and to maintain the rights of the enfranchised colored men.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, asked if Mr. LAWRENCE would not concede that hundreds of the most influential and meritorious men in the South were disfranchised?

Mr. LAWRENCE admitted that, but said that no meritorious man who had asked to be relieved from his disabilities had been refused relief.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired further whether the continued exclusion of these men did not really give them more consequence and influence in their own communities?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he did not believe that the depriving a man of the right to hold office added to his influence or power. He was in favor of amnesty, wherever it was safe to grant it; but, before granting it, he wanted some evidence it was safe, and that evidence had not yet been presented to the House.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said he believed that the dominant party in the House and in the country was in favor of universal amnesty. He did not find in the Message of the President anything about general amnesty. There was an expressive silence in it on that subject which he (COX) greatly regretted, more especially as the President was still in favor of repressive measures toward the Southern people, and had actually protruded those measures into other States not of the South. Still he was thankful to the gentleman from Massachusetts for reporting the bill, in spite of all obnoxious clauses, because it gave the House an opportunity to act on the subject. He expressed himself utterly surprised at the speech made today by the gentleman from Ohio (LAWRENCE). That gentleman had wished for a hundred first-class funerals after the war. Was that the gentleman's Christian spirit? What Sunday-school had he been raised in? What church did he belong to? Even Paganism repudiated such a doctrine of revenge. He would read to the gentleman some sentiments written by Sir THOMAS BROWN, in his quaint style. Mr. COX read several quotations, including this one: "Let thine arrows of revenge fly short, or be aimed, like those of Jonathan, to fly past the mark."

Mr. LAWRENCE said he agreed to all that.

Mr. COX—If my friend is willing to stand by it, let him come up to the "anxious seat," and we will pray over him in a Christian spirit. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE repeated his remark about agreeing to the sentiments read by Mr. COX.

Mr. COX—If the gentleman will come up and kneel down here, penitently, we will have a good old class-meeting over him. [Renewed laughter.] What was the title of the bill? It was a bill for general grace, amnesty and oblivion; but what was the bill itself? It was the play of "Hamlet," not only with *Hamlet* left out, with *Polonius* and the *King* and the *Queen* and all the other characters left out, except the little play within the play. It was like another of SHAKESPEARE's plays—"Shylock," with all his revenge was all through the bill. Where was the grace of tendering redemption to a fallen world, and excepting the chief of sinners—the Sauls of political offenses? The offer of salvation should copy the eternal plan. Let all who repent and would be saved come and partake of the waters of life freely. This bill eternized hell. It was in no sense an amnesty. He had dreamed a dream last night, superinduced, he thought, by reading the Scriptures. [Laughter.] All through his dream appeared the gallant gentleman from Massachusetts. He was at one of the great camp-meetings on the coast of Massachusetts, near the gentleman's district, and that gentleman was in the midst of a great throng of disciples of JOHN WESLEY. There was a voice going round calling men to repentance. He thought he saw the gentleman from Massachusetts kneeling down at the old Methodist altar with the good brethren round him, and after a while he arose and took up the song: "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound." [Laughter.] It seemed to him then that the gentleman was translated to another sphere, and he thought he could see him standing on the basement of the New Jerusalem, with white robes upon him, and a harp in his hand, singing, "Mercy is free, mercy is free." [Laughter.] He protested against the precedent cited yesterday by Mr. BUTLER for this bill. He protested against reproducing the barbarism of a bad country and of a bad age. He did not expect the gentleman from Massachusetts to cite an English precedent, in view of his prejudices against England. In conclusion, he invoked for the people of the South the principle of the Lord's Prayer, so that when all came to the Great Court of Heaven the general amnesty should include all.

Mr. WINANS, of Ohio, declared himself in favor of a general but not of universal amnesty. He was, therefore, in favor of the first five exceptions in the bill; he was in favor of general amnesty; not absolutely, but on conditions of repentance and reformation, and on bringing forth fruits meet for repentance in the form of a written confession of the crime, and a prayer for absolution. He fully approved of a remark once made by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. MAYNARD,) that it was not proper to cast pearls before swine; he was in favor of relieving only those who asked for relief. Christianity did not require men to forgive their enemies unless their enemies desired to be forgiven, and asked absolution.

The debate here closed for the day, and, to-morrow being private bill day, and the House agreeing not to hold a session on Saturday, the bill went over till Tuesday next.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following new bills were introduced today:

By Mr. WELLS, of Missouri—A bill requiring railroad companies to receive and deliver the mails. Referred.

By Mr. CLARK, of Texas—A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund penalties and costs illegally assessed and collected under the Direct Tax law. Referred.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio—A bill relating to the employment of officers of the army as Professors in colleges and universities. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported from committees:

By Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations—A bill appropriating $300,000 for the construction of a steam revenue cutter. Passed.

By Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, from the Committee on Appropriations—The Pension bill, appropriating $30,000,000, the same as last year. Made the special order for Monday next.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means—A bill to amend section 21 of the Internal Revenue bill, relating to the duties on sugar. He said that he would call it up to-morrow.

COMPENSATION OF CENSUS-TAKERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling for information as to the amount required to pay the additional compensation to census-takers, authorized by the act of June 19, 1870. Adopted.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE DOCTORS.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the American Medical Association on the cultivation of the Chinchana tree in the United States.

The House then, at 4½, adjourned until to-morrow.

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Business Changes, New Firms, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, or desirous of having any correction in style or rating appear in the forthcoming Reference Book, to be issued Jan. 1 next, are respectfully invited to call or communicate with us at once.
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THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice.

We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, to be sold by auction (THIS DAY) at the salesrooms of ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, Auctioneers. By order of B. F. TORRILHON, Assignee, positively without reserve.

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MARRIED.

BARBOUR—MAXWELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. Washburne, ALEXANDER D. BARBOUR, of Pennsylvania, to J. MATILDA MAXWELL, of this City, daughter of the late James Maxwell.

CURTIS—JEWETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, assisted by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., ALGERNON SIDNEY CURTIS, of New-York, to ELLA AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Jas. Ripley Jewett, of Brooklyn.

CRITTENDEN—JONES.—At Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., Mr. S. E. CRITTENDEN, of Atlanta, Ga., to Mrs. E. M. JONES, of Brooklyn.

LEAVITT—GARDINER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, at St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Schenck, HARRIET H. GARDINER, of Brooklyn, daughter of the late Nathaniel Gardiner, to FRANK W. LEAVITT, of Bangor, Me.

RUSSELL—GILBERT.—At Great Barrington, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Evarts Scudder, PARLEY A. RUSSELL to CELESTE S. GILBERT, grand-daughter of Mrs. Clara Stanley, both of Great Barrington.

WOOD—BRIGHT.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. B. C. Magie, JOHN F. WOOD, of Frenchtown, N. J., to IRENE, daughter of Thos. Bright, Esq., of Hurdtown, N. J.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Harlem, on Thursday morning, Dec. 15, Rev. HARVEY BROWN, in the 78th year of his age, in blessed hope.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his son, E. H. Brown, No. 211 West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 9 A. M. Saturday, 17th. His remains will be taken to White Plains for interment by 10:55 o'clock train from Harlem.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mrs. LOIS COOK, relict of the late E. W. Cook, of Philadelphia, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the house of her daughter, Mrs. T. F. King, No. 180 State-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

GREEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mrs. M. A. GREEN, widow of Wm. H. Green.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward H. Faulkner, No. 251 West 23d-st., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., ANNIE, wife of Joseph H. Hamilton, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 51st-st. Baptist Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on Saturday, 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, JAMES HOUGH, in his 60th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 West 129th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

KIRBY.—In this City, on the 14th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. ANNA L. KIRBY.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 433 West 21st-st. Friends of the family, and of her brothers, Alexander, William L. and Peter B. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend.

LAUNITZ.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, of heart disease, ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, by special train, immediately after the services.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870. }

The Colonel has the painful duty of announcing the death of an old associate and friend, ROBERT E. LAUNITZ. The members of the Association are requested to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

The members of Company K, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are requested to assemble in citizen's dress at the armory, on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of Capt. ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, former commandant of the Engineer Corps.

The associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment and the members of the regiment generally, are respectfully invited to participate.

JOSEPH LENTILHON, }
F. W. HOUGHTON, } Committee.
H. L. PIERSON, Jr., }

LYLES.—Suddenly, at his residence, "Brookvilla," New-Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 15, 1870, JAMES H. LYLES, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

LEAVITT.—Suddenly, in Havana, Cuba, Dec. 11, 1870, MARGARET W., wife of Capt. Geo. F. Leavitt, and daughter of the late W. W. Petrie.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAITLAND.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Dec. 15, at Port Washington, N. J., ROBERT L. MAITLAND, of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

McCRACKAN.—At Berne, Switzerland, on the 10th of November, after a short illness, MARY GODFREY JENKINS, only daughter of Jeremiah Fones Jenkins, of Providence, R. I., and widow of the late William McCrackan, of New-Haven, Conn.

MORRIS.—At Glion, Switzerland, on Sunday, Nov. 6, MARY NATALIE MORRIS, daughter of the late Henry Morris, of this City.

Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway, Friday, Dec. 16, at 9½ A. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

STEWART.—At Cooperstown, at the residence of Elihu Phinney, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Rev. CHARLES SAMUEL STEWART, D. D., Senior Chaplain United States Navy, aged 75 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, from same place.

NICOLSON.—Thursday, Dec. 1, from injuries received at the fire on Gravier-st., New-Orleans, La., JOHN D. NICOLSON, formerly of New-York, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains were conveyed to New-York and interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

The undersigned Committee, on behalf of the officers and members of Philadelphia Steam Fire Company No. 14, appointed by the Chair to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of regret for the sudden and violent death of a loved comrade, who was summoned without warning, while in the discharge of his duties as a fireman, to the presence of our Great Creator, have

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade, JOHN D. NICOLSON, this company has sustained an irreparable loss, and the whole Fire Department a good and useful member, and that in his brief intercourse with this Company, as a member, he had endeared himself to every one of us by his many good qualities, and by the attentive interest he always displayed in everything that would further the prosperity of his Fire Company; be it further

Resolved, That while we deplore the untimely death of our young member and friend, and would offer all the consolation in our power to soften the grief of his afflicted relatives, still we can only suggest to them that "Nick" has dearly earned the right, by his devotion to duty, to wear the martyr's crown, and let us trust that his great and noble soul has been transported from this troubled world to the realms of bliss, there to forever rest; be it also

Resolved, That this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in all the New-Orleans papers, spread upon the minutes of the Company, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN CONNORS,
Chairman of Committee.
WYNNE ROGERS,
M. W. CLANCY,
JOHN H. REES,
EUGENE KING,
WILLIAM BARCLAY,
W. J. GRADY.

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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the friends of the Administration of Gen. Grant will be held under the auspices of the WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CLUB at Muller's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., Chairman.
R. O. N. FORD, }
JAS. McKENNA, } Secretaries.

SPAIN AND ITALY.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The Election of a Monarch—A Speech Anticipated—The Programme for the Future—Bright Expectations—Possible Opposition to the New Regime—The National Finances—Prim and Topete.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Commission of twenty-eight Deputies appointed to proceed to Florence to notify to the Duc D'AOSTA his election by the constituent Cortes, took leave last evening of the Regent, and of the President of the Council of Ministers. They left immediately after at 10 o'clock by a special train for Carthagena, where they are to embark. Gen. PRIM thought it advisable to dispatch, a couple of hours before their departure, a regiment to the railway station to prevent all attempts at a hostile demonstration on the part of the population of the capital. Only a few Deputies and public functionaries accompanied the Commission to the station. Not a *vivat*, not a felicitation greeted them on their way. About fifty soldiers and a squad of Police agents were sent with them by the same train to Carthagena to prevent any display of "enthusiasm" en route. It was to avoid any similar exhibition of "enthusiasm," I presume, that the members of the Commission thought it prudent not to enter the City of Carthagena, and to proceed straight from the station to the place of embarcation by skirting the town. The municipality of Carthagena, which is composed almost entirely of Republicans, did not think fit even to offer a dinner to the Commission. They were to dine on board the iron-clads of the fleet, in which they are to be conveyed, immediately on their arrival. The first idea was to let the members of the Commission get out at Marseilles, but, on reflection, it was thought desirable to withdraw them from the "ovations" which the people of that city would, no doubt, have offered them.

ANTICIPATING A SPEAKER.

M. ZORRILLA, President of the Cortes, had requested one of the secretaries of that body, to prepare the speech for him which he proposed to make to the Duke D'AOSTA on his arrival. He had even read it to the Ministry, who had approved of it, when a morning paper in Madrid published it *verbatim et literatim*. You can imagine the wrath of the President. He dismissed the employes of the bureaux in the Cortes, and has sent them before the tribunals for abuse of confidence. I have just heard that the author of the speech intends to assert his claim to the ownership of it. He will lose his place, but the tribunal will find it rather an embarrassing matter to frame a charge against him. Do not imagine, however, that this *contretemps* will prevent M. ZORRILLA and his acolytes of the Commission from enjoying the good fare and the costly wines provided for them on board the vessels of war which are to convey them to their destination. Far from that, he has himself furnished the *menu* for the iron-clads, the expense of which amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars for each vessel. Another little detail *en passant*. It appears that the officers of the navy, whose enthusiasm in favor of the Duc D'AOSTA had not been very demonstrative, have been compelled to give up their posts on the vessels of the fleet to others chosen by the Minister for their warmer zeal for the new King.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.

The squadron is to proceed to Genoa, where the Commission, like other suspicious goods, will have to perform quarantine for three days. The Italian law is very rigorous in this regard, and no suspension of it could be obtained even in this exceptional case. The future King, if he comes here, which I still doubt, will only make his entrance into Madrid on the 15th of January next. This is the motive of the delay. According to the terms of the Constitution it devolves upon the Constituent Assembly to vote the Civil list. On the return of the President of the Cortes in ten or twelve days from this, this important question will be brought before it for consideration, and it will unquestionably give rise to exciting and passionate debates. On the other hand, Count CERUTTI has not concealed in his report to the Ministers of the Crown in Italy that the candidature of Prince AMADEUS had been received with great coldness throughout Spain, and at Madrid especially, and that in several Provinces it had given rise to bloodshed. On the reception of the report the Court of Florence sent to Madrid an Italian Deputy, charged to investigate in Madrid, and in the other great cities of Spain, the exact state of public feeling in regard to the election of the Duc D'AOSTA, and more especially the elements of which the opposition to it is composed. This diplomatist has already had at Madrid several conferences with former Ministers of the Provisional Government and a variety of other public men, and he has taken detailed notes of the very serious revelations which the persons consulted have made to him. The Prince will reply to M. ZORRILLA that the state of health in which the Princess DE LA CISTERNA, his wife, is in at present, will not permit him to come to Spain as soon as the Government at Madrid and he himself desires. The truth is that he wants to wait until he can see a little more clearly how the public feeling is likely to run in his regard before he pledges himself further. I know that at Florence the Ministers advise the Prince not to come to Madrid until the Cortes has voted the civil list of forty millions of reals (four million dollars) which he asks for. Neither the Prince nor the Italian Ministers think it advisable to neglect the precedent set by the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who refused to go to Mexico until the money question was settled.

BRIGHT EXPECTATIONS.

Before leaving, M. ZORRILLA took care to loose no time. He sent a circular letter to the 191 Deputies who had voted in favor of the Duke D'AOSTA, in which he says that the new dynasty will be the object of fierce attacks on the part of the hostile parties; that they are already preparing for the struggle, and that the Deputies who are friendly to the Duke must exercise their influence in the Provinces, so that adhesions shall be sent to the Government, covered with signatures in favor of his election. This circular is an incontestable proof that the enthusiasm of the Spaniards for the new King is more than doubtful, contrary to the assertions of Gen. PRIM in his dispatches to the court of Florence.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW REGIME.

Count CERUTTI has not concealed from the King of Italy the fact that the old Spanish nobility, a portion of the army and the navy, the banking interest, and many of the old Ministers who accepted the constitution of 1869, are anything but favorable to the new dynasty. The Prince will wait to see whether the Carlists and the Republicans, who just now are kept down by force of arms, are likely to carry out their threats of insurrection, which they say is only postponed until next month.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Every one knows in Florence as in Europe generally the precarious condition of the Spanish Treasury, which pays neither the clergy, the pensioners of the State, nor the professors of the primary schools, nor in fact the most pressing debts. It is desired to contract a fresh debt, the twelfth since the last revolution, in order that the new King shall be abundantly provided with money. M. FIGUEROLA, interrogated by Gen. PRIM on this subject, declared that in the present state of Europe it would be difficult to emit another Spanish loan. On the other hand several of the Spanish cities have protested that it is utterly impossible for them to pay the taxes imposed upon them. In Galicia there have been several manifestations against the Duc D'AOSTA, and the *gendarmerie* have been compelled to fire upon the people. As usual, numbers of persons were killed and wounded.

PRIM AND TOPETE.

A warm altercation took place recently between PRIM and TOPETE. It was near leading to a duel, but through the interference of friends the difficulty was arranged. TOPETE reproached the General with having swindled the revolution for his individual benefit, by delivering up Spain to a foreign King. There is but too much truth in the reproach.

THE REGENT.

The Regent is about to take up his abode in a private mansion belonging to him. He at least will be glad to cast off the responsibilities of power.

UNITED ITALY.

The Pope's Encyclical—Position of the Government—Festivities—An Heir to the Spanish Throne—Earthquake Shocks—American Tourists—Art News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

One of the topics of the week has been the Pope's Encyclical letter to the Catholic Bishops in all the world. The Holy Father scolds through two or three columns of the large print of the Italian newspapers. A half dozen or more of these jumped to print the message as soon as it was turned from the original Latin into the vulgate of the country, not for a moment dreaming that the censors of printing of the Italian Government would find anything to object to in the words of the Pope. But to the surprise and astonishment of everybody, all the journals that printed the letter were declared suppressed and put in accusation, the response to be made before the Tribunal at a future day. In this last State paper—if such it may be called—the Pope exhibits himself in a rapture of indignation, and indulges a tone of insolence toward the King, and this is the reason why the document is put under legal ban. This box on the ear of the Sovereign is making some noise, and its echo may for some time be heard, although it causes no great smart to the royal flesh. VICTOR EMMANUEL would, without doubt, be willing to be caned by the Holy Father if he could be sure of receiving his blessing afterward. Like a good son, the King acknowledges the right of a father to punish his children, but not to hate them. For the rest, people feel happy that none are any longer exposed to the terrors of the wheel, thumb-screw and frying-pan of the Inquisition.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Meanwhile the work goes steadily on. There is no middle course for the Italian Government. Gen. LA MARMORA, the Governor of Rome, has said, and the Minister of Finance has repeated his words, "the question of Rome has reached the point when it has become to us a question of existence, and behind us is the abyss." The Pope, in his paper, says once more, distinctly, that he and his party will never, never yield, and so the case stands. The King is a little frightened, as he is made to bear the principal brunt of the Pope's rancorous condemnation, which is hardly fair, as the Constitution makes the Sovereign a leading agent only, and less responsible than Ministry or Parliament. As for the most intelligent minds among the leaders of reform, I think they care no more for the Pope's curse than does the world in general his bull against the aurora borealis or the November meteor.

FESTIVITIES.

Fortune has so many favors for Italy that the capital is kept in perpetual festa. Now they are putting up the masts on which the gonfalons are to be hoisted in honor of the Spanish King delegation, already arrived at Genoa. They number more than one hundred, including the whole company, this is to say, twenty-eight delegates, two Generals, sixty-one other officials, fourteen chamberlains, and twelve ushers. With all her sufferings and humiliations Spain has not lost any of her swelling pretense, and thinks by adopting a Chinese method to add dignity to a commission which could just as well be executed by one or two persons. As might be expected, the newspapers are full of eloquent talk about the throne of CHARLES V.

AN HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

The wife of Prince AMADEO, the King elect of Spain, a day or two ago gave birth to her second son. The happy event taking place just as the father and mother are about to set off for their new country is accepted as a good sign. For the Spaniards, it is an additional assurance that the succession will be kept up. It is amusing to us republicans, who have not yet suffered the infliction of royal governors, to observe the splendor of Courtly blatter on these occasions of the birth and baptism of a scion of the sovereign stock. Several Ministers of State went up to Turin, to act as midwives, or to stand in the antechamber, at the moment of the important event. Mgr. JOHN BULME, the Bishop of Turin *in partibus infidelum*, poured the baptismal water, and to the child was given the following jumble of names: VICTOR EMMANUEL TURIN JOHN MARY, with the addition of the title of Count of Turin.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

In different parts of the Italian peninsula within the past month, slight shocks of earthquake have been so frequent as to keep the ground in a continual jar. Except in the extreme south, no damage worth speaking of has been done. In the region of Florence, I believe, there is no historical record of serious damage ever suffered from such a cause, and the recent trembling was so little felt here as to be unnoticed, except by scientific observers, and those continually on the watch. Prof. PALMIERI, of the Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, was directed by the Government to go with his instruments to Forli, on the upper Adriatic coast, to take careful note of the frequent phenomena, and make report. On account of the illness of the Professor, a special scientific Commission has been appointed for the purpose.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

Americans now come thronging into Italy in scores and hundreds. It is expected by bankers and inn-keepers that the number will be larger than usual the present Winter; indeed, more than in former years are here already. So much of Europe is taken up by the military camp, that the old field in which travelers wandered is narrowed, and nobody yet knows how much more the area may be reduced. Americans are nearly the only ones among great-world citizens who do not expect to find their country involved in the warlike complications still threatening. The English are here in smaller numbers, and are watching with anxious, if not timid attention, the stormy vapors hurrying across the Eastern horizon, and are trimming sail for a possible explosion. They have watched with characteristic phlegm the trials of others, and they now feel that their own sad hour may be near.

ART NEWS.

With the prospect of seeing so many of their countrymen, American artists are working with hope. Fifteen or more sculptors and painters are resident here, and three or four times as many at Rome. Mr. GOULD has sold his statue of the "West Wind" to Mr. BARNES, of Brooklyn, and is getting ready to put into marble a *replica*. The statue of CLEOPATRA, by the same artist, some time since transferred from clay to plaster, is now about to take on the purer element; or, as the phrase is, to "live in marble." Mr. EDWIN WHITE has finished several pictures, for which immediate sale has been found, and is now engaged on other commissions. He has taken a pleasant house and studio for five years.

ANGELICO.

Spurious Champagne—Investigation by Revenue Officials.

Assistant Commissioner DAKIN, of the Internal Revenue Department, and Supervisor S. B. DUTCHER have been engaged for the past few days in making an investigation in the manner in which imitation champagnes are made, for the purpose of ascertaining if they are subject to the internal revenue tax of $6 per dozen. In the course of the investigation these gentlemen have visited some half dozen or more establishments in the City, some of them quite large, where imitation champagnes are made. They have ascertained the quality of the wines used and the process of manufacture, and have become thoroughly satisfied upon the subject matter of their inquiry. Assistant Commissioner DAKIN returned to Washington yesterday afternoon, and will make his report immediately. The process by which genuine wine is manufactured has been so recently described in the columns of the TIMES, that only an incidental allusion is necessary. The genuine wine is bottled before fermentation has ceased, and the carbonic acid gas is formed subsequently by the decomposition of vegetable matter remaining in the wine. In this way no artificial introduction of carbonic acid gas is made necessary. The manufacturers of imitation wine purchase the common sauterne, or white wine, in large quantities, and mix it with California hock or other native still wines, the fermentation of which has been artificially arrested, or has naturally ceased. This mixture is "doctored" with spirits to give it strength and then bottled, after which each bottle is charged with carbonic acid gas made by the incorporation of sulphuric acid with common whiting. The wine thus manufactured is sold in large quantities to dealers in this City, and also sent West and South. The only question to be determined by the internal revenue authorities is whether the manufactured wine is made from an article wholly foreign or mixed. If the former, the tax of $6 per dozen is not imposed; if made from native wine, then the tax is claimed to be due and payable.

ANOTHER GREAT CHARITY.

New Home for Old and Indigent Females—The Plans of the Association—Description of the Proposed Building.

From the number of charitable and public institutions proposed in this City, many of the buildings for which are already in process of erection, it might be thought that the generosity of the citizens of the Metropolis was already too greatly taxed. The constantly increasing number of elegant public structures, evidences of the benevolence of those who have wealth, prove, however, that the contrary is the case, and that New-York may well claim for itself the proud title of the "City of Charities." The favorite location for a majority of these proposed institutions seems to be north of Thirty-fourth-street, and between Third and Fifth avenues. During the past year a detailed description of the buildings to be erected, either by public or private liberality, has been published in the TIMES as soon as the same were projected. To this already large list must now—just before the Christmas season—another one be added, which, with opportunities for extended usefulness cannot fail to alleviate much suffering. We refer to the erection of a new home for aged and indigent females, by the Association of the "Home," now located at No. 226 East Twentieth-street. The managers of this institution have long contemplated building on an enlarged scale, and for this purpose some years since purchased the plot of ground on Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, with a front embracing the whole block, and having a depth on both streets of 175 feet. Plans for a large and elegant structure fronting on the avenue were prepared and duly considered. The rise of property in this vicinity has, however, occasioned a change of plan, and the avenue front, with seventy-five feet in depth, has been sold. Plans for a new building upon the remainder of the lot have now been agreed upon, and its erection will be commenced at once. The description of the proposed building is as follows:

The lot is on Seventy-ninth-street, upon which the Home will front, and is 100 feet wide, extending back to Seventy-eighth-street, a depth of 204 feet 4 inches. The proposed new building is to cover the entire front of the lot. The total depth, with a rear wing, will be 147 feet. In height the structure will be 82 feet, the divisions being a basement and five stories. The Home is to cost, exclusive of the value of the ground, $175,000. The style of architecture is Italian, with a French Mansard roof. The material is of Philadelphia brick, front and rear, with yellow stone trimmings, and liberal accommodations for 150 aged females will be provided. Both the front and rear elevations of the building are very handsome, the former being entered through a massive stone portico, with steps on each side, and entering the first story above the basement, which latter is entirely above the level of the sidewalk. Upon the rear of the building, a bay-window is carried up to the top story, and a veranda to the third. The grounds in the rear, on Seventy-eighth-street, and upon each side of the extension are to be tastefully laid out and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and the interior arrangements of the building are as follows: In the basement will be a dining-room 102 by 18 feet, a kitchen 50 by 18, two large laundries, servants' rooms, storerooms, a modern refrigerator room, pantries, &c. The first floor above will be devoted to a chapel for the inmates of the institution, which is not denominational in its character, a reception room, dispensary, board room, matron's room, and twelve bedrooms. Upon this floor, as on each of the four remaining stories, will be located two large bath-rooms, each containing two tubs, and other water conveniences. The four other floors are all divided into bedrooms, both single and double, all of which will be comfortably fitted up. The first story is 14 feet in height; second, 12 feet; third and fourth, 11 feet, and fifth, 10 feet. The basement is 12 feet high in the clear. A massive black-walnut stairway will connect the various stories, and for the additional comfort of the old ladies an elevator will be introduced, running from the top floor to the basement. The building is to be heated with steam, and as a novelty in this respect, each room has a separate flue, built in the wall, thus being separately provided with both hot and cold air. In all respects the institution is designed to be a model one of its class and an honor to the City. The architect of the edifice is Mr. CHARLES MITTAM, No. 395 Canal-street; the carpenters, YOUNGS, SONS & CO., and the masons, VAN DOLSEN & ARNOTT.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen—Veto of Pavement Contracts—Frauds.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to pave Fifty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, and a communication was received from the Mayor vetoing eleven resolutions providing for the laying of Stow Foundation and other wooden pavements. It was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned. The following is the Mayor's veto:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Mayor returns, unapproved and with objections, eleven resolutions that provide for the paving with a patent wooden pavement, (called the Stow Foundation,) eleven avenues or streets of the Twelfth Ward. They comprise together an area of fifty Ward blocks—some of which being between avenues have extensive frontage—and the streets in question taken together would extend about three miles. The Mayor has caused a canvass to be made among all the property-holders who are to be assessed for this so called improvement, and has been unable to find one who desires it. In one street, (One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from East River to Fourth-avenue,) property-holders who own 3,960 feet of land fronting thereon emphatically remonstrate, by petition and signatures, against the measure. The reasons for remonstrance will apply to most of the other streets, and it is appended as a schedule.

Upon each of the enumerated streets and avenues are vacant lots. In nearly all of these streets the number of vacant lots exceeds that of erected buildings. In twenty of the blocks no sewers have as yet been constructed. In several of the streets no gas-mains have as yet been laid or made ready for operation. But a fuller description of these particulars will appear from another schedule hereto appended.

The policy of paving unimproved or partially improved streets is at all times a dubious one, because of the continuous necessity of taking up the pavement whenever gas, or sewer, or water connections have to be made by parties who from time to time erect buildings on the line of the street. Frequent tearing up of stone pavement makes inequalities, but frequent tearing up of wooden pavements disarranges the plane of foundation and exposes the wood to attrition and decay.

The Mayor calls your attention to a veto message sent to your predecessors last Spring in relation to the same kind of pavement as the one now in question. In that message were specified objections also to the manner of pavement contemplated, and which objections the Mayor still believes.

SCHEDULE A.—First-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street—Curbed and guttered; has Croton mains; not sewered from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street; gas-mains laid; and only partially built.

Avenue A, Eighty-fifth to Ninety-second-street—Curbed; Croton; gas; no sewer; partially built upon.

One Hundred and Twelfth-street, First to Fourth-avenue—Curbed; guttered; gas; Croton; nearly built up; sewer.

One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River to Fourth-avenue—Curbed; guttered; gas; Croton; no sewer; and only partially built up.

One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, Avenue A to Fourth-avenue—Curbed; guttered; no sewer or gas; Croton; and partially built up.

One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, East River to Third-avenue—Gas, water, curb, gutter, sewer, and generally built up.

One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, East River to Fourth-avenue—Curbed, guttered, sewered, gas, Croton, and partially built up.

One Hundred and Twentieth street, East River to Third-avenue—Sewer, gas, Croton, curbed, guttered, and generally built up.

One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, East River to Fourth-avenue—Curbed, guttered, gas, no sewer, partially built up.

One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, East River to Second-avenue—Gas, water, curbed, gutter, and partially built.

One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, East River to Second-avenue—Gas, water, curb, gutter, no sewer, partially built.

Surrogate's Court—Decision in the Kennedy Will Case—The Slimmon Motion.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS rendered an opinion yesterday, in the matter of the contested will of JOHN KENNEDY, deceased. The will was contested by JEREMIAH KENNEDY, a brother of the deceased, on the ground of insanity, superinduced by the free use of liquor. The Surrogate reviewed the testimony introduced during the trial, and, in concluding this opinion, said, that in his judgment, the eccentricities exhibited by the testator were wholly occasioned by the too free use of liquor, and did not arise from a diseased brain, indicating insanity. He held that the will was the valid act of a sane man, and said that he should admit it to probate.

Messrs. R. F. ANDREWS and JOHN M. COONEY appeared for the proponents of the will, and Mr. FRANCIS BYRNE for the contestant.

The hearing in the action to revoke the appointment of an administratrix of the estate of ROBERT SLIMMON was adjourned until Monday next, on which occasion the sister of the deceased will be cross-examined.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although no public auctions were advertised to take place at the Exchange yesterday, two foreclosure sales were effected as follows: V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story brown-stone house and lot, located on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The lot is eighteen feet front, by half the block in depth, and the house the same front, by forty-five feet deep. The property was sold to JOHN SCHYER for $13,700, which was considered a low figure, as the location will be more desirable when Lexington-avenue is opened, which improvement will bring the house next but one to the corner.

The other sale was made by D. M. SEAMAN; also, under an order of the Court, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. The property disposed of is situated on the south side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The lot is a small one, 16.8x98.9, and the house a brown-stone front. Only one bid was made, that of $13,847, at which sum the premises were sold to G. B. NASH. The object of the foreclosure suit in the action in question was merely to perfect the title, and the price at which the property sold was the exact sum necessary to cover purchase money, costs, expenses, &c.

No other business than the above was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, and no further public sales are advertised for this week. Legal transactions are liable to occur at any time, but the notices in regard to them are not generally given that publicity which oftentimes the real merit of the property offered deserves. It is therefore impossible to keep a record as to the time when the sales will be effected.

At private sale, brokers continue to report a good demand for both improved and unimproved property. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway, both advertise a large line of City houses and lots, many of which are desirably located. In country property, BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-street, advertise a valuable farm of 147 acres, at Mount Kisco, on the Harlem Railway. Of the recent transactions made at private sale, JOHN MC CLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street, reports having sold a plot of ground 50 feet by 285 feet on the west side of the Grand Drive, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, for $16,600. He also states that the same property was recently disposed of for $15,000. The following is the report in detail of the sales at the Exchange yesterday.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.—B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, n. s. E. 78th-st., 375 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 18x102.2, house, 18x45	$13,700

By D. M. Seaman.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, s. s. West 32d-st., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 16.8x98.9	$13,847

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

40th-st., n. s., 147.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22.3x75, h. and l.	$5,000
41st-st., s. s., 91.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x80, h. and l.	
43d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100	60,000
46th-st., n. s., 505 ft. w. of 9th-av., 45x100.5, irregular	6,150
49th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
49th-st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of 9th-av., 93.6x166.9x157.1x131	30,000
56th-st., n. s., 76.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 68.4x100.5	45,000
61st-st., s. s., 366 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x80	28,000
62d-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5, h. and l.	8,000
82d-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 13.9x100.5, h. and l.	13,000
78th-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2	16,500
118th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100, h. and l.	11,000
120th-st., s. s., 331.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10	7,000
Madison-av., e. s., 49.6 ft. n. of 30th-st., 23.9x90	51,000
1st-av., w. s., 77 ft. n. of 83d-st., 25x100, h. and l.	8,500
5th-av., e. s., ½ block s. of 94th-st., 25.2x102.2	15,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Chestnut-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. from n. e. corner Johnson-av., 25x100	$350
Clarkson-st., s. s., 1,025 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x200	3,400
Green-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	900
Keap-st., s. s., 167.4 ft. e. of Lee-av., 0.4x100	25
Keap-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Lee-av., 0.8x100	50
Keap-st., s. s., 122.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 1x100	75
Madison-st., 100 ft. s. of, and Ralph-av., 445 ft. w. of, 80x135, 1867	700
Sackett-st., s. w. s., 342 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 75x190	10,020
Union-st., n. s., 267 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x190	1,380
3d-st., s. s., 154 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90, h. and l.	25,000
South 9th-st., s. s., 91.2 ft. w. of 8th-st., 20.6x80	2,000
South 9th-st., s. s., 49.8 ft. w. of 8th-st., 20.6x80	2,000
South 9th-st., s. s., 70.8 ft. w. of 8th-st., 21x80	2,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 241.8 ft. e. of Reid-av., 33.4x100, 1869	1,000
Franklin-av. Boulevard, s. s., 100 ft. e. of Chester-av., 25x100	450
Mina-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Chester-av., 25x100	
Franklin-av. Boulevard, s. s., 178.7 ft. e. of Martense-av., 25x100	
Williamsburg and Jamaica pike, s. s., 37.5 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	2,300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Pacific-st., e. s., adjoining Albert Smith's, 30x150	$2,450
Elm-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of Lang-st., 50x100	3,000
Ann-st., e. s., 276 ft. n. of New-York-av., 25.6x115	
Garside-st., w. s., 420 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 25x100	950
Niagara and Dresden sts., s. e. corner, 200x700	40,000
Berlin and Niagara sts., s. e. corner, 200x800	
Dresden and Magazine sts., s. e. corner, 150x232	4,000
Dresden and Magazine sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	
C. Baldwin to J. Marshall, 2 tracts, 3 acres	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST 61ST-ST., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	$27,500
East 47th-st., near 5th-av., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	76,000
East 61st-st., 3 S. H. S. B. S. H.	20,000
Lexington-av., near 59th-st., 3 S. H. S. B. S. H.	18,000
West 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	55,000
West 37th, bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	40,000
West 38th, bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	38,000
West 52d, bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	36,000
West 51st, 3 S. H. S. Bk. H., 25x50x100	17,000
West 37th, near 7th-av., 3 S. H. S. B. S.	15,500

Also a good choice of well-paying tenement property, at B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, No. 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

ON 4TH OCTOBER I HELD NO. 149 Bowery and No. 940 Third-avenue at $80,000; Nov. 10 reduced to $73,000; yesterday was offered $68,000 and refused it; will take $69,000. Terms, $18,000 cash, $51,000 mortgage; gross rentals, $8,068.
STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—ONE OF the most elegantly finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, will be sold, including mirrors, cornices and chandeliers, at a very reasonable price, if applied for soon. Full particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 27th-st., near Lexington-av., 25x60x98.9, newly painted throughout, and in splendid condition; mirrors, cornices and gas-fixtures included; possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV. FULL-SIZED ELEGANT dwelling for sale at lowest market rate; also 5th-av. building lot near by, near 47th-st.; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20.10x60, lot 100 feet; price very low; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF SIXTY-FOUR full lots, between Broadway and the Hudson, south of 65th-st., for sale at less than $250,000; also, a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF 64 FULL LOTS, between Broadway and the Hudson, south of 65th-st., for sale at less than $250,000; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV. FULL-SIZED ELEGANT dwelling for sale, at lowest market rate; also, 5th-av. building lot, near by, near 47th-st.; also, a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY offers for sale or to let a large line of country property at prices marked down far below ordinary asking rates, among which are the following: Full descriptions published in the *Real Estate Circular*, free upon personal application, or by mail upon receipt of stamp: West Farms, Central-av., house 9 20-100 acres, taxes and $20,000; Boston road, corner Woodruff-av., 87x113, $1,250; at Morrisania, Tinton, corner Elm, store and dwelling, lot 125x100, $12,000; Mott Haven, house 22x32, lot 25x100, $4,250; at Tuckahoe, house 25x30x14x14, lot 100x150, $5,500; at Rye Beach, corner plot, 1 819-1,000 acres, $5,000.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NEAR NYACK.—A FARM OF 100 ACRES of land, all under cultivation; fine stream of water and good mill on it; two and a half-story frame house, ten rooms and open attic; three large barns and all out-buildings complete. For sale by BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County for sale or exchange for City property. For full description inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON MORNINGSIDE-AVENUE, fronting Morningside Park, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR complete suites of rooms, in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the supervision and care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN HOTEL.—Lease for a term of years and furniture for sale. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 18.9x55x100, lot 100 feet; all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent $3,600,) or possession January, 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

*N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-house and Booth's Theatre, and between the Twenty-third-street Ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

Also, at same time and place,

VARICK-PLACE, (SULLIVAN-STREET,)—East side between Bleecker and Houston sts.—The extra-size high-stoop brown-stone and brick dwelling, No. 3, size 25x75, lot 100 feet. Sold subject to lease of $2,400 per annum, expiring May, 1871; tiled hall, modern improvements, &c.

IMPORTANT SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hackensack, will be sold the late residence of P. E. Robert, consisting of 5 12-100 acres of land, finely laid out with evergreens, shrubbery; stone mansion, &c.; well adapted for a gentleman's residence; situated on Catalpa-av., 3d-st., Willow-av. and the public road, near the residence of G. N. Zingsem, Esq. Further information of J. T. VAN BLARCUM, Sheriff. The property can be seen on applying to AARON MOSES, Esq., corner of 2d-st. and Spring Valley-av., Hackensack.

Trains leave New-York for Hackensack (upper depot) at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; returning, leave Hackensack at 4 and 5 P. M. for New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

TO INVESTORS.

I have for sale, at low prices, first-class guaranteed

RAILROAD

AND

MUNICIPAL BONDS,

paying 7½ to 10 per cent. interest on the cost.

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

O. E. WOOD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the third class, held at the office of the Company Dec. 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

EDWARD WOOD,	ROBERT L. CASE,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,	JOHN T. WILLETS,
SANFORD R. KNAPP,	A. R. WETMORE,
SIDNEY WINTERINGHAM,	JAMES BRETT,
FRANCIS PAYSON,	JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
EDWARD C. JONES.	

At a meeting of Directors, held on the 13th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President, unanimously.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

BEDMINSTER BONDS—CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against purchasing any bonds purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the Township of Bedminster, County of Somerset, N. J., to aid in the construction of any railroad, as they are illegal, unauthorized and enjoined by the decree of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, and their payment will be resisted. For further information inquire of the Township Committee, or of JOHN RODMAN, Lesser Cross Roads, N. J.

DEC. 1, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.

The "FIRE LOAN STOCK" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89, (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents,) due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after Dec. 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

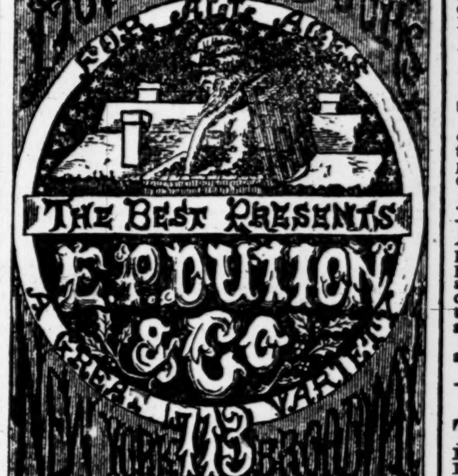
NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SIXTY SHARES EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, $40 each, for sale at auction, FRIDAY, 16th inst., 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



HOLIDAY GIFTS FREE.—SUBSCRIBE for DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, at $1 50 per year, and secure the same amount in beautiful and instructive juvenile books as premiums to each subscriber, and glorious premiums for clubs. No. 838 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NO. 81 4TH-AV.,

First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,

Are now opening an entire new stock of

PARLOR, CHAMBER,

AND

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &C.,

Which will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS ALREADY BUILT UP IN the wholesale and retail grocery trade can be bought out at a great bargain; location the best in the City. For particulars address W. H. HAMILTON, Box No. 80 Post-office, New-York; or, call at No. 21 Park-row, Room No. 36, for W. W. KELLOGG, between 10 and 12 A. M., for three days.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 38th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

EAST RIVER
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 9 P. M.

Interest payable or compounded free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD-AV., NEW-YORK, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.
INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1, on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870.

Transfer-books closed from the 20th of December until Dec. 31.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE examination and payment of the interest on the bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, holders are notified that by sending their coupons to the Treasurer's office, at any time prior to the 30th inst., they will be furnished with receipts for the same, and checks will be given for the amounts, less United States tax, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 31st inst., after 12 o'clock M.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 31st day of December, 1870, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 19, 1870, and opened at 10 A. M. on 4th day of January, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President Central Pacific Railroad Co.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 20, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of $7 per share on the preferred stock, payable in money on Dec. 31, 1870, and $7 per share on the common stock, payable in common stock on Dec. 31, 1870; upon condition that the stockholders authorize the issue of the necessary amount of stock.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 15, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1871, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING on the 1st day of January next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company will be paid in gold at the Office of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., on and after that date.
R. C. HURD, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 30th instant.

The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 21, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

A.—NOTICE—THE JANUARY, 1871, interest on the Coupon Bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, as called for, on and after that date.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

A.—NOTICE—THE JANUARY, 1871, interest on the Coupon Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, as called for, on and after that date.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

D. H. McALPIN & CO. beg to announce that, owing to the destruction of their factory by fire, on the 13th inst., they have removed to and resumed business at No. 75 Bowery, where all orders will be filled from this date as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—All pews in this Church not previously sold, will, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, be offered for sale at auction at the Church. Those not sold will be rented for the year at the same time and place.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—The Pew Committee will be in attendance at the Church THIS (Friday) EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews for the ensuing year.

FOR SALE—BOUND FILES OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1853 and 1854. Apply to Post-office Box No. 5,570.
DEC. 15, 1870.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Tyrian	Wed., Dec. 28
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Dec. 17, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 18, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22	Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11
Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28	Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12
Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29	Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18
Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4	Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 31.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE..........DAURE.......SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.......BOUSSAU....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips............Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips............Wednesday, Jan. 18.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 30 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 25, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:
18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Jan. 11, 1871, for drilling by machinery holes for blasting, at such points as the Engineer may designate, in the tunnels and shaft at Hallett's Point, Astoria. Said holes to be from two (2) to ten (10) feet deep, more or less, and from one and three-quarters (1¾) to two (2) inches in diameter. Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would go as ladies' maid where hairdressing was not required; City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH of Ireland young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist with washing or sewing, or waiting; is fully competent for either; highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very respectable, a situation as laundress, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, French fluting, and do up all kinds of fine washing; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups, pastries and jellies; no objection to the coarse washing, or go to the country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and fit and dress hair; is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; bone, lard, soups, meats, pastry; good baker; will wash and iron, &c.; very respectable; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN City or country, by a girl who makes good bread and is an excellent washer and ironer and a plain cook. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE cooking and assist in washing, by an American woman; best of reference given. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Call at 18 Laight-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 114 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS dress-making, cutting and fitting; also, all kinds of family sewing; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wishes a few more engagements, by the day or week, in some private families. Call for two days at No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman to take full charge of a kitchen in all kinds of cooking, in a boarding-house, club-house, hotel, or restaurant, in French, English, or German cooking; seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 25 Waverley-place, between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objections to the country, or to do the coarse washing; understands her duties thoroughly; four years' excellent City references. Call or address No. 57 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., present employer's.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A situation as nurse to an elderly lady; invalid nurse, or as housekeeper in a small private family; has the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 6 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as nurse for a grown child; would do plain sewing or assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine; good City reference. Call at No. 749 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; well experienced in the care of children; or to take entire charge of an infant; trusty and faithful; no objection to the country; best of City reference; wages $15. Call at 225 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or would attend to growing children; lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 141 8th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation to do laundress work or cooking in the City; City reference. Call or address No. 155 West 30th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; two years' City reference. Call at No. 155 West 30th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, CLEAN OLD woman, a home for the Winter; can wash and iron, scrub and keep a kitchen clean; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who is fully competent to do embroidery, monograms, &c., or to go out by the day. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet-nurse. Call for two days at No. 94 Jane-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron or do light housework. Call at No. 147 Christopher-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

COOKING BY THE DAY.—A RESPECTABLE woman, many years a cook, wishes employment by the day; understands getting up lunches, dinners and suppers; or would supply a place for a few days on moderate terms. Apply or address H. H., No. 253 3d-av., second floor.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family, on account of present employer not bringing his horses from the country; satisfaction can be given from last employer to any one who may be pleased to call at No. 335 West 40th-st., near 8th-av., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, reliable and trustworthy; no objection to the country; has the best of City recommendations from his late employer. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable couple without children; man as farmer or coachman, wife as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable married man; best City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY WHO RESIDES with his parents, a situation in a store or office. Call at No. 417 10th-av., near 34th-st.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in a private family; willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable single young man; understands his business in all its branches. Apply to J. A. A., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DESIGNER TO work in a paper-hanging factory. Address W. and F., No. 16 South 7th-st., Philadelphia.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE first-class salesmen for the State of New-York; none but those thoroughly posted, and having a large trade, which they can influence, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer sts.

WIDE-A-WAKE, ENERGETIC AGENTS wanted to canvass New-York City. To the right parties a salary and liberal commission will be paid. Apply before 11 o'clock to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR STANDARD ILLUSTRATED books; the best commissions paid to experienced persons. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No 449 Broome-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND FIRST class book salesman in a book-store; also one to sell fine fancy goods. Apply at ROSE'S, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

FINE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS-FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOW PRICES,
IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN GILT, CRYSTAL, REAL BRONZE, IMITATION BRONZE, and all desirable colors.
OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE.
Appropriate for DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS, CHURCHES, &C.
ALSO, GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
These movements strike the hours and half hours; have the low tick and pleasant strike of the best French clocks, and as time-keepers are warranted equal to the best, and much superior to the ordinary imported clocks.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Manufacturers.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 597 BROADWAY, near Houston-st.
Manufactory, 24th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER 41ST-ST. —A family having just rented a house, very desirably situated on 5th-av. and 41st-st., can rent, with unexceptionable board, a third floor, comfortably furnished, consisting of five rooms; all appointments of house first-class; unquestionable references offered. Apply at No. 1 East 41st-st., corner 5th-av.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A few select boarders, have large rooms to let, either singly or en suite, with board; also, would take a single gentleman; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 28 Lamartine-place, (No. 357 West 29th-st.)

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where lessons in vocal and instrumental music, and use of five piano will be taken as part payment. Address A., care of Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.

SECOND FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st.; references.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A respectable gentleman can have a comfortable hall bedroom on third floor; rent, $3 50 per week; bath and gas.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 279 4TH-AV., A house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; vacated in consequence of a family unexpectedly leaving the City.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE SECOND-story room to rent, furnished, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family, no boarders.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

ONE VACANT ROOM ON THIRD floor, cozy and warm; good board, suitable for two gentlemen. Third door from 22d-st., No. 203 7th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—A suite of four rooms, on third floor, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A LARGE, well furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three persons at $24 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 49 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847.)

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of Messrs. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this City. Also a number of fine representative pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.

The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:
EUGENE VERBOOKHOEVEN,
by a highly-finished cabinet landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.
DAVID COL,
by an interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.
B. C. KOEK-KOEK,
by an exquisite landscape, remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also, the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	K. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wintz,	David de Notre,	Van Schendel,
N. Diaz,	C. Pecrus,	E. Plassan,
Fauvelet,	M. & H. De Beul,	Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Toussaint,	J. Portielje,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bidan,
Schelfout,	De Klerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Hulk,	J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben,	W. Bilders,	H. de Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Roffiaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.
Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 15th inst., free, day and evening, until sale.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

CONTINUATION SALE OF IMPORTANT HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on THIS DAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a superb collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing Faulkner's celebrated picture, THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT; Cropsey's last work, AUTUMN ON GREENWOOD LAKE; THE WOOD-GATHERERS, by Kaufman; THE PEARL NECKLACE, by Rebonet, and many fine specimens by the following artists:

JAMES M. HART,	DE HAAS,
WM. M. BROWN,	GUY,
A. F. TAIT,	WM. T. RICHARDS,
LOUIS T. LANG,	WM. HART,
BISPHAM,	JAMES FAIRMAN,
CULVERHOUSE,	AND OTHERS.

FOREIGN:

GERTZ,	MAES,
DE NOTRE,	COOPER,
L. DE BEUL,	GIRADIN,
VAN DEIGHAM,	VAN LEEMPUTIN,
FORESTER,	KAUFMAN,
KOBBE,	AND OTHERS.

Now on exhibition with catalogue.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, sale of a PRIVATE COLLECTION of POSTAGE STAMPS; catalogues ready.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, sale of a private library comprising a SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS; a valuable collection of Lincolniana; a scarce assortment of trials, &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 5 o'clock P. M., catalogue of a PRIVATE COLLECTION OF COLONIAL and CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY, formed by Wm. Idler, of Philadelphia; also, a private collection of coins, medals, curiosities, &c. Catalogues ready.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, sale of HOLIDAY BOOKS, offering to the public unusual facilities for the purchase of NEW and ELEGANT BOOKS for HOLIDAY GIFTS. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. —THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
50 barrels Currants.
80 cases Valencia Oranges.
250 boxes Sicily Oranges.
1,000 boxes loose Muscatels, in prime order.
At 12 o'clock, at Roberts' sales-room, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st., (whatever may be the state of the weather:)
500 cases Smyrna Figs, baskets, drums and cartons.
3,000 mats Smyrna Figs.
7,000 drums Smyrna Figs.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE GALLERY OF VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Brooklyn Trust Company. This valuable collection contains the works of Van Dyck, Carracci, Peitro, Cortona, Franck, Cuyp, Le Brun, Tintoretto, Bloemaert, Weenix, Marriti, Gasper Poussin, and others; also, statuary, library, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at the sales-rooms, where the paintings are now on exhibition.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.
WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
o14-law6mF Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.
JAMES N. POTTER, EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.
au18-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.
BERNARD McFEELY, BERNARD McCLOSKEY, } Executors.
s23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE H. PECK, } Executors.
s23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM PEET, } Executors, &c.
d2-law6mF*

PERSONAL.

A SAD CASE.—PERMIT ME, THROUGH the columns of your paper, to present a case of suffering and destitution peculiarly sad. It is that of a lady, about sixty years of age, who, accustomed to wealth and the elegancies of life until within a few years, is, by a series of misfortunes, brought to utter destitution and want. Besides being a victim to that most dreadful disease, rheumatic gout, she has not walked a step for two years, having entirely lost the use of her lower limbs. The object of this is to solicit money to place her in some institution where she will have a permanent home. For particulars and references address M. L. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
REPRODUCTION OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
One thousand new, beautiful and splendid costumes,
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC,
Startling Tableaus, Processions, &c.,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MALE AND FEMALE AUXILIARIES.
New and marvelous MECHANICAL CHANGES,
AN EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY,
EXTRA PERFORMERS OF RENOWN engaged for their various and brilliant specialities, and
THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE,
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

POULTRY AND PET ANIMALS.
The great Annual SHOW AND FAIR of the NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY, NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
At Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
Between Houston and Prince sts.,
(Just above the Metropolitan Hotel.)
The show includes
ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC POULTRY,
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
LAND AND WATER FOWLS,
PIGEONS, RABBITS,
CAGE BIRDS,
STUFFED SPECIMENS,
AND PET ANIMALS, FROM PONIES TO WHITE MICE.
INSTRUCTIVE, ENTERTAINING AND USEFUL.
Tickets, 50 cents; children half price; season tickets, $1. To be had at the door.

MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE.
COQUETTES.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

AMERICAN PATRIOTIC FAIR
IN AID OF
OUR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,
AT THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
CORNER BROADWAY, 6TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN
FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.
TO-NIGHT,
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
CHARADES.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

CHARITY BALL.
JAN. 10, 1871, AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
In aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.
President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT.
Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Second rehearsal for second Concert,
FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 2½ P. M.
GRAND CONCERT
for the Centennial Celebration of
BEETHOVEN'S BIRTHDAY,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets will be sold and seats secured on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the Academy of Music only.
GEORGE T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND CONCERT THIS EVENING AT 8.
Signor CARLO LEFRANC, Tenor,
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Pianist,
and the
Grand Orchestra of the Society, under
Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets, $1 50. Extra to Members, $1.

WALLACK'S MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 17.
COQUETTES.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE the poultry.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS—RICH LACES,
POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c. ROMAN AND VELVET SASHES, SCARFS, BOWS, &c. FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.
Orders forwarded by mail or express.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY. DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.
Also, FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at
G. RICHMOND & CO.'S,
NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BROADWAY
QUALITY OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,000, will be received. SIX PER CENT. interest free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Holiday Goods, such as Toys, Dolls, Games, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Work-boxes, Dressing-Cases, Card-receivers, Bouquet-holders, Toilet Sets, Vienna Leather Goods, real Jet and French Gilt Jewelry, fine Ivory, Shell and Silk Fans, elegant Sash Ribbons and Neckties, Linen and Lace Sets, Worsted Embroideries in new and beautiful designs, Slippers, Cushions, Ottomans, &c., fine Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Lace Parasols, &c., &c.
FRIEND PITTS,
No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES S. FRIEND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 29, 1870.
d2-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EPHRAIM H. CUSHMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th August, 1870.
d9-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. CLARK, E. SPENCER WEST, MARVIN R. MAXWELL, and WILLIAM B. DAVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Marvin R. Maxwell, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th December, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d16-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERNHARD and ISRAEL KAHN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Bernhard Bernhard and Israel Kahn, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1870.
LOUIS HEIDENHEIMER, Assignee,
d2-law3wF* No. 11 West [illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAFFE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alfred S. Jaffe, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1870.
d2-law3wF* DOUGLAS SLOAN, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented, with
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
a comedy, in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES,
Or
THE TWO JONESES.
Act 1st—BOAT-HOUSE AND GARDEN OF MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Acts 2d and 3d—DRAWING-ROOM IN MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Act 4th—GARDEN AND LAWN OF BOWLES' COTTAGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
COQUETTES MATINEE,
COQUETTES MATINEE,
At 1½ P. M.
In active preparation,
A NEW PLAY by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

BRILLIANT	Friday, Dec. 16—Man and Wife, only time.
	Saturday, Dec. 17—Twelfth Night.
	Matinee Saturday—Twelfth Night.
	Monday, Dec. 19—London Assurance.
	Tuesday, Dec. 20, The great local Comedy, SARATOGA! SARATOGA!
COMEDIES.	Unique Scenery, Mechanism and Costumes.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
MISS
KATE
FIELD
LECTURES
SUNDAY
NIGHT,
DEC. 18,
ON
CHARLES DICKENS.
TICKETS, $1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8.
MASTERS FREDDIE and BONNIE RUNNELLS.
MLLE. ROLLAND,
ONLY BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE IN THE WORLD.
CHARLES FISH,
CHALLENGE BAREBACK SOMERSAULT ARTIST.
MONDAY, 19th inst.—CINDERELLA, by SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.

MISS GLYN,
The great English tragedienne, will appear at
STEINWAY HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21,
In her grand dramatic rendering of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
The sale of tickets will commence Monday, Dec. 12. Tickets $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Rullman's Ticket Agency, No. 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, No. 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for reserved seats on the night of the performance.

POPULAR SATURDAY CONCERTS.
25c. At ASSOCIATION HALL, at 3 o'clock. 25c.
Miss EMMA HOWSON, Prima Donna.
Miss FERNANDO TEDESCO, Violinist.
Madam DE BARRY, Pianist.
H. EUGENE CLARK, Tenor.
A. L. MORA, Organist.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores, and Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
25c. Admission. Secured seats extra, 25c.

THE WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.
The grandest exhibitions and lectures ever brought before the public, EVERY EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 8 P. M. Expedition of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
COQUETTES MATINEE,
COQUETTES MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
at 1½ P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

HATCHING A CHICKEN AN HOUR. Don't fail to see the Incubator.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 5 P. M., in the Chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest: J. S. HOWELL, Sec. Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

HAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 56 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS. BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

ART ANATOMY.—PERSONS DESIRING to join Dr. Rimmer's classes in art anatomy, painting and sculpture can do so by making application to Miss ELLA PELL, No. 19 Great Jones-st., or to Miss ADELE S. ELLIOTT, No. 122 East 19th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, TO JOIN one or two others in reviewing English studies, and for French conversation; a particularly fine opportunity for private instruction. Address REVIEW, Station E.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FIFTH WEEK OF
LES BRIGANDS.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Fiorella..................CELINE MONTALAND
Fragoletto, Evenings........ELISE PERSINI
Fragoletto, Matinee.........SUZANNE THAL
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice,
MLLE. AIMEE,
has arrived, and will make her debut in the United States,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21,
as
BOULOTTE, IN BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. No passes received.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
120TH TO 126TH TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the great burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
THE WHITE CAT, and
WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

DO NOT MISS SEEING THE CRESTED turkey.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1870.
Doors open at 7 o'clock....Concert to commence at 8.
Tickets $1, to be obtained at the General Conservatory Office, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., and at the door.
Former pupils will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the office, as above.

COQUETTES MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
at 1½ P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING—SATURDAY MATINEE
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.
Performance commences with a Popular Farce.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

A 60-LB. TURKEY ON EXHIBITION at the Poultry Fair.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 250 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.
HON. J. S. DIEHL
will deliver an illustrated lecture upon this interesting subject to-night, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Clinton and Waverley places.

LAURA C. HOLLOWAY LECTURES ON *The Perils of the Hour*, at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Southern Women's Bureau, FRIDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Fowler & Well's, No. 389 Broadway, and at the door.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., 7:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1:00, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:00, and †6:30 P. M.; and Saturday only †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; Nos. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 7th...2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th......7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th.........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th..9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th...12:00 M.	Friday, 16th.......9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th...12:00 M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with [illegible]

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Sullivan Doomed to Death for the Murder of O'Brien.

Delivery of the Sentence by Recorder Hackett.

The trial of LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, indicted for killing JOHN O'BRIEN, at No. 1 Whitehall-st., in June last, was resumed at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday. The prisoner was called to the witness stand to furnish his version of the occurrence.

He said he had been working for Mr. KNAPP, No. 94 Broad-street, the day of the occurrence; was going home about seven in the evening; met his brother-in-law, MICHAEL SWEENEY, who asked him to take his wife away; that there was nothing good going on at No. 1 Whitehall-street; witness went upstairs to his wife's room; she was not in; he went into JULIA BUCKLEY'S room and found his wife there; he took her by the hand and brought her out; they went into her room and sat down conversing together; JOHN CONNOR came in and sat down also; shortly after he was going out and met his mother-in-law on the stairs and she struck him several times with a stick of wood; O'BRIEN was standing there and asked witness what he struck the old woman for, and then struck him twice in the face; then seized a stick and knocked him down; while he was down he pulled out his knife to defend himself; he was insensible after being knocked down, and did not know what he was doing until he was arrested.

On his cross-examination, he said that there was a whole crowd about him with clubs and pistols threatening to kill him at the time; that there was no ill-feeling between him and O'BRIEN, and that he was sorry. He was asked if he remembered having seen Mr. BUCKLEY at the inquest, and said, no. Mrs. BUCKLEY is a villain, she only wants horns to make a beast of her. He then commenced to show signs of an excitable temperament, and after a few unimportant questions to which he made contradictory answers, he was ordered down from the stand. Mr. SAMUEL WELLS, the phrenologist, was introduced next to show that the prisoner was so constituted as to be subject to violent fits of anger, when he would have no control over his faculties. His evidence was excluded. MARIA DOYLE saw part of the disturbance between SULLIVAN and Mrs. SWEENEY, but did not see the killing.

Mrs. SWEENEY, who spoke in the Irish language, was next called. Her evidence was rendered into English by an interpreter. She testified that she keeps a fruit-stand near the South Ferry, and was called in on the evening in question to prevent SULLIVAN from beating his wife; when she went in she slapped him in the face; he struck her on the head with an umbrella; O'BRIEN then struck him and knocked him down. Her statements then became somewhat confused and she was sent down. A few other witnesses were introduced to show that the prisoner's character for peace and quietness was good up to the time of the occurrence.

The case was subsequently summed up, after which the jury were charged on points of law by the Court. The jurors found a verdict of murder in the first degree without leaving their seats. SULLIVAN was then told that he would be sentenced immediately, and was asked if he had anything to say. He replied as follows:

"I am an innocent man. I demand a trial on the spot. I never intended to hurt O'BRIEN. I owed him no spite, and if I'm found guilty of murder for that, there is no law in the United States. O'BRIEN struck me before I did anything to him."

At the conclusion of SULLIVAN'S remarks, Recorder HACKETT proceeded to pass judgment amid deep silence in the Court-room.

He spoke as follows:

"This is the most mortal and brutal murder that I have ever seen in my experience as a Judge, and the jury justly found you guilty. The sentence of the law is that you be taken to the City Prison, and there confined until the 20th day of January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., when you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

The condemned man was removed from the Court-room without betraying any perceptible evidence of emotion at the delivery of the sentence.

SENTENCE OF JERRY DUNN FOR KILLING LOGAN.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, Mr. BARTLETT made a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of JEREMIAH DUNN, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in having killed JAMES LOGAN, otherwise known as "LOGAN No. 2." The motion was made on the ground that the verdict of manslaughter, as recorded, was not the real verdict of the jury; that the real verdict rendered by the jury, declaring that they found "no mitigating circumstances to justify the crime," was no verdict. It was a verdict neither in form or substance, and one which could not be legally rendered. Its terms are repugnant to the legal definition of manslaughter. There is no such thing as crime "without mitigating circumstances to justify it." The crime of manslaughter in the third degree necessarily has mitigating circumstances. This verdict was void in law, and imprisonment under it is necessarily false imprisonment.

Judge CARDOZO said he had not the slightest doubt on the subject. What the jury said in reference to mitigating circumstances was mere surplusage, and not of the slightest materiality. The jury had been polled, and having announced the verdict as recorded as their verdict, and its having been received without objection of counsel, it could not now be disturbed.

The Court then sentenced DUNN to imprisonment at State Prison at hard labor for the term of four years, at the same time expressing the hope that the ordeal through which the prisoner had passed, and the punishment he was about to endure would be a warning to other reckless men in the community who are in the habit of carrying pistols about their person, to which much of the crime in this City is attributable.

DUNN was then removed by the Sheriff's officers.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Subsequently POLLARD HARRISON, a negro, was charged with violating the Election laws. He pleaded ignorance of the law, and the Court believing his statement accepted bail in $100. His trial was postponed indefinitely.

JAMES CRAWFORD, nineteen years old, was charged with the robbery of a watch and also a watch and chain. He pleaded guilty to one charge, and, having a bad character among the Police, was sentenced to State Prison for twenty years by Judge CARDOZO.

ANDREW HUNTER pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

JOHN W. HOGAN was sentenced to two years and six months for burglary.

JAMES HOGAN assaulted a Chinaman with a knife, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

WILLIAM ROW, eighteen years old, was tried for larceny of a watch chain and money from another boy of the same age. The jury was still out when the Court adjourned to this morning.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, WILLIAM ROURKE was held to answer for stealing $75 from JAMES OLIVER, a resident of Jersey City.

The Baptist Memorial Service—Addresses by Dr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Elder and Others.

The Fifty-third-street Baptist Church people continued their dedicatory services yesterday afternoon and evening. Beginning at 2 P. M., an hour's devotional exercises were held and conducted by Drs. MICKELS, HOLME and STEVENS, after which Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., presiding on the occasion, delivered an address touching the pressing claims of this City for more enlarged and extended evangelizing efforts. Dr. ARMITAGE also followed in a similar strain, and pressed home on the audience the claims of the Baptist Church in this City and county upon its members. A free discussion on home and foreign work was then had, and both sides had able advocates; but it was admitted that this City, being a centre of great moral and immoral influence, had just now more need of Christian labors than any part of heathendom. In the evening the devotional exercise were conducted by Rev. Mr. REID, who read the 133d and 122d Psalms. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK offered prayer, and Rev. Mr. REID, a missionary from Africa. After singing again, Rev. J. F. ELDER spoke on "Denominational Unity in Church Extension." He rejoiced in the organization of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, and of the various social unions as concentrating the different churches so that the denomination can now present a united front. Among the reasons assigned why they had not built themselves up here, he said that this City is rapidly falling into the hands of the extreme rich and the extreme poor, and the class from which the denomination has mainly drawn its strength and forces has been driven to the suburbs. But still they are not as badly off as the Presbyterians, one of whose ministers said in his hearing a day or two ago that they had not dedicated a new church in this City for twenty years. He urged denominational unity in church extension on the ground of the influence of union, and to direct it toward cities because of the superior influence that cities exercise, and because all the churches of the New Testament were city churches. He wanted every member of every Baptist church in the City to feel that he has an interest in every other church, and in the work of the denomination throughout the City, and he hoped to see a union there that shall enable them to plant churches here and there, and gather the tribes of Israel every year to such feasts of dedication. Baptists carry their church independence almost to disintegration, and it is time to stop ere disintegration ensue. There is not a third-rate business capacity in the Baptist denomination. Give them a lot and they will build a meeting-house on Mount Pisgah, or on the back side of the moon. This City is now mapped out, streets and avenues are being opened, and it is not difficult to see whither population is drifting, and there are lots on this island that ought to contain Baptist churches, but they will be built upon by Catholics and Presbyterians and Methodists, unless the Baptists commit this work to a suitable committee to carry it out, and to secure lots before it is too late. The wealthy Baptists of the City are ready to give their money, but they do not know what to do or where to direct their wealth.

Rev. Mr. PENDLETON made a few remarks, and said that, during his five years' ministry here, there had been an actual gain of 360 souls to the church and to the denomination. A brief recital of his pastoral labors was then given, after which the subject was discussed by others. The services today will take the direction of "Christian Benevolence" and "Ministerial Education."

Christmas Appeal for Poor Children.

Winter is a painful season to the poor and houseless children of the City. The Children's Aid Society has under its charge many thousands, and there is among them peculiar suffering this year from the want of clothing and shoes. Great numbers come to the industrial schools and lodging-houses, bare-footed, half-clad and shivering in the Winter's cold. Hundreds suffer from want of food. Many who are homeless and wandering about the streets of the City apply to the Central Office for a home.

The season of joy for all who have a home has come. We desire to make the Christmas holidays happy also for those who have no home and few friends. We wish to give one cheerful day at least to the children of the poor. For $50 we can provide three homeless children with clothing, and send them to the Far West, where they will grow up to be honest men and women in a farmer's family. Who will give this Christmas present of a home? A party of these homeless children are ready to go to the West in the holidays if the means be furnished.

If our friends kindly aid, we hope to give a good Christmas dinner to the thousands of little girls in our twenty industrial schools and to the newsboys and street boys and homeless girls in our five lodging-houses. We desire also to distribute hundreds of pairs of shoes and warm garments among the poorest of the children. Our objects are to teach and make better and save to society the thousands of neglected children in the streets of New-York City. Who in this season of "good will" will aid us in this work?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded. Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post-office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer. WM. A. BOOTH, President, No. 100 Wall-street; J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway; C. L. BRACE, Secretary, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses 12,162 different boys and girls; and 136,086 lodgings and 150,176 meals were supplied; 2,757 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. In the nineteen day and eight evening industrial schools were 7,098 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed. There have been 4,470 orphans in the lodging-houses.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Parks, held on Tuesday, the Treasurer made estimates of the amounts required for park improvements and work for the ensuing fiscal year. The total estimate for maintenance accounts amounts to $300,000, and a few of the items are as follows: Care of roads, $25,646 07; repair of roads, $30,067 71; repairs of walks, $14,580 62; music, $6,809; ice, $10,854 17, (which includes the skating expenses;) care of animals, $14,287 73, and park and gate-keepers' wages, $69,434 52. There is an additional estimate for the care and improvement of other parks than the Central, which will swell the figures beyond those of the preceding year.

The fair given by the ladies of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk, notice of which has already appeared in these columns, is progressing satisfactorily to all engaged. The rooms are crowded nightly, and the prospect of securing the coveted $2,000 with which to balance the church debt, seems to be very encouraging. It will be continued throughout the week, and everybody who is friendly to the good cause will attend. A lady from outside the Society, having no special interest in the fair, said yesterday that she "had visited the Foundling Fair, the Hebrew and the Old Ladies' Fair, and many others this season, but nowhere had she seen so great a variety and abundance of beautiful things." Everything is selling very cheap—anything needed for Christmas is almost certain to be found there.

On Wednesday evening ADAM BECK, a German, was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and locked up in a cell in an insensible condition from intoxication. Yesterday morning it was found that his left leg was broken, and it was then ascertained that he had fallen down-stairs the previous evening, at No. 214 Grand-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A meeting of Police Inspectors and Captains and Sergeants was held at the Central office yesterday, Capt. THORNE was made Chairman, and Capt. GARLAND, Secretary; Inspector DILKS, Capt. WALSH and Sergts. REED, THOMPSON and MINER were requested to prepare resolutions, which are to be engrossed and framed, as a testimonial to Hon. MATHEW T. BRENNAN, late Police Commissioner.

The Board of Supervisors held a short session yesterday afternoon, the Mayor presiding. The only business transacted was to direct the payment of bills for repairs to the armories of the Sixty-ninth and Ninth Regiments, the first being for $6,709 90, and the last for $3,927 95. The Board then adjourned.

The Journeymen Shoemakers' Association met last evening, and received reports from various lodges, commending their course in the present strike or "lockout." It was announced that the organization would be in possession of $200,000 in two days to be used in support of the movement.

HERMAN LASSING, aged seventy-five, of Forty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, dropped dead last evening in front of No. 161 West Thirteenth-street. Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH granted a permit for the removal of the remains to the residence of his son, Dr. LASSING.

A violent wind prevailed yesterday, increasing in force at evening. The air at times was thick with dust, and signs, banners, and shutters were numerously displaced. Off the coast it blew a strong gale, and disasters along the beach are feared.

In the case of FERRIS PALMER against LOUISA PALMER the plaintiff has obtained a decree of divorce in the Superior Court. The decree permits the plaintiff to remarry, but prohibits that privilege to the defendant.

Mr. ANDREW J. RICH, of Buffalo, while on his way to the opera with his family, last night, was seized with apoplexy in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, and died at the Grand Hotel.

This evening Hon. J. S. DIEHL will deliver his famous lecture upon "Oriental and Bible Lands," with handsome illustrations, in the Church of the Stranger, Mercer-street.

MICHAEL WELDON was appointed a clerk in the ninth division at Custom-house, yesterday, at a salary of $1,200, in place of JOHN HART, promoted.

BROOKLYN.

At the City Court, yesterday, before Judge NEILSON, a suit was commenced against JACOB ROSENGARDEN by ALBERT FRIES, for the recovery of $513 81. In August of 1867 the plaintiff obtained a judgment for a similar amount, in a suit against a Mrs. HOTALING. The defendant acted as her lawyer, assumed the responsibility of the suit, in consideration of $200. It was alleged that he has refused to comply with his agreement. The defendant said that the claim of FRIES against Mrs. HOTALING was a fictitious one, and that the lady named absented herself from Court, and allowed judgment to be taken by default. The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for the full amount. THEODORE F. JACKSON appeared for plaintiff, and A. H. DALY, for defendant.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judges BARNARD, GILBERT and TAPPAN, the question of the power of the Prospect Park Commissioners to dispose of any of the land attached to the Park by public sale, was argued in the affirmative by JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, and in the negative by WILLIAM H. GOODRICH. Until the question is settled, the Commissioners state that they will find it impossible to dispose of the surplus land which now lies on the eastern side of the Park. The Court reserved its decision.

About twenty-six druggists have complied with the order of the Excise Commissioner, directing them to procure license for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Callicot case was adjourned at the United States Circuit Court yesterday, owing to the absence of counsel.

Warrants were issued, yesterday, for the arrest of twenty-five liquor-dealers, for failure to procure licenses.

The Water Board, yesterday, confirmed the assessment of $6,877 75 on Clinton-street, for the construction of a sewer.

Yesterday afternoon, JAMES P. MCHALE, a slate roofer, was instantly killed by falling from the roof of the Puritan Church, at the corner of Lafayette and Marcy-avenues. The deceased left a wife and three little children unprovided for.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County was held at White Plains yesterday. About 500 persons were present. The meeting was called to order by JAMES GIBSON, Esq., the President. According to the report of the Auditing Committee, it appears that, during the past year, the Society expended for new buildings and improvements of its Fair grounds nearly $10,000. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—N. Holmes Odell. Vice-Presidents—Edward De Witt, First District; Francis A. Palmer, Second District; Walter H. Haight, Third District. Managers—J. W. Scribner, C. W. Bathgate. Treasurer—John Bussing. Recording Secretary—Joseph H. Miller. Corresponding Secretary—Daniel K. Sherwood.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of the Morristown incendiaries having ended, Judge DALRYMPLE yesterday sent GIBSON KENT, considered the principal, to sixteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison. His accomplices, who testified against KENT, were sentenced as follows: DOTY and STEVENS, four years; DUNSTER, WILLIS and STOUT, three years; and WOODRUFF, who was shot in the arm while being captured, one year in the State Prison.

Yesterday Officer CORBETT, of the Newark Police force, found a coat, hat, vest, and a navy revolver lying on the river bank, a short distance below EDWARD BALBECK'S smelting-works, No. 233 East River-street. EDWARD FITZSIMMONS, living at No. 13 Oxford-street, says he saw a man jump into the water, and, after struggling, sink, well out in the stream.

Yesterday morning JOHN MOLONEY fell from the third to the second floor of Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken, and sustained fatal injuries. MOLONEY had been attending the ball of the Sarsfield Guards, and was about going home when, at the top of the steps his feet slipped and he fell over the banisters to the floor below.

Yesterday Mayor O'NEIL, of Jersey City, received a note from the cashier of the First National Bank, with which the city account is kept, stating that the account had been overdrawn to the amount of $114,000, and that until some arrangements had been made to secure this balance, no more warrants would be cashed.

Mrs. CATHERINE DENHAM was arrested by Detective HAGGERTY, in Newark, yesterday. She is charged with having stolen dresses, under-clothing, money, &c., from Mrs. JOSEPH SWIFT, of Roseville, and Mrs. OAKLEY, of Ogden-place, ladies with whom she has lived. Some of the missing articles were found in her possession.

The Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rutherford Park, N. J., will commence worship in the Union Lyceum of that place on next Sunday morning, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Rev. S. P. Hammond is the popular pastor, and the enterprise promises to succeed admirably.

Early yesterday morning, as the Jersey City ferry-boat was leaving the foot of Cortlandt-street, New-York, it was run into by a propeller, which cut into the gentlemen's cabin nearly two feet, and did considerable damage. No persons were hurt.

Police Officer DOBBS, of the Newark force, was seriously beaten and kicked in the head by three drunken and riotous men whom he was about to arrest, yesterday morning.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following general order was promulgated from the War Department today:

By direction of the President, and under provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, the following-named officers are hereby retired from active service to date from Dec. 15, 1870, with exception as to the date noted:

First—On their own application after thirty years of service, in conformity with section 4 of the act of July 15, 1870: Col. Isaac V. D. Reeve, unassigned, to date from Jan. 1, 1871; Lieut.-Col. Benjamin S. Roberts, Third Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Wessels, unassigned, to date from Jan. 1, 1871.

Second—For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of Aug. 3, 1861: Col. Henry B. Carrington, unassigned; Lieut.-Col. Dickinson Woodruff, unassigned; Capt. John Elliott, unassigned; First-Lieut. John Leonard, of the First Infantry; Second-Lieut. Michael Moore, unassigned.

Third—Upon the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of Aug. 3, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 28, 1866. Upon full rank of Colonel: Major Theophilus F. Rodenbaugh, unassigned; First Lieut. John Pulford, unassigned. Upon full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Capt. Thomas Shea, Seventeenth Infantry. Upon full rank of Captain: First Lieut. David H. Cortelyou, Ninth Infantry.

Fourth—The officers above named, who are on duty, will, as soon as relieved, repair to their respective homes. Fifty further lists of officers to be retired will be published as soon as decided upon.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

Secretary Robeson today received a telegram announcing the death, at Cooperstown, N. Y., yesterday, of Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, Senior Chaplain in the United States Navy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.—American Securities opened dull and closed quiet and steady after a short period of firmness. Stocks opened flat, became firmer and closed steady. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Consols for account	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	88	88⅜	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87⅜	88⅜	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	90⅛	90¼
United States 10-40s	87	87⅜	87⅜
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	110½	....	111
Erie Railroad Shares	19¾	....	19¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Shares	27¼	....	27

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—4½ P. M.—COTTON—Market opened and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 8⅝d. and closed at 8½d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8⅞d.@8¾d. and closed at 8¾d.@8⅝d. The sales today foot up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS dull. CORN, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter for New. PROVISIONS—Pork flat. PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 9d. Fine Resin active. Turpentine, 33s.

LONDON, Dec. 14—4½ P. M.—TALLOW closed firmer at 44s. TURPENTINE, 34s. ₱ cwt. COMMON RESIN, 6s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—COTTON—Receipts, net, 100 bales; gross, 285 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 10,935 bales; market dull and heavy; Middling, 14¾c. FLOUR firm and active; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$7 60; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$10; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT firm; Choice White, $1 70@$1 80; Fair to Prime, $1 40@$1 60; Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 80; Fair to Good, $1 35@$1 55; Common, $1 20@$1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@$1 48. CORN firm and active; White, 73c.@74c.; Yellow, 72c.@73c. OATS active at 51c.@52c. PROVISIONS dull, and no demand, nominally retailing. Mess PORK at $21. BACON—Clear Rib, 14c.; Shoulders, 12½c. HAMS, 18c. LARD, 13c.@13½c. WHISKY quiet at 93c. Beef CATTLE—The market is dull; for common the prices are lower; first quality are quoted at 5½c.@6½c.; medium, 4½c.@5½c.; inferior to ordinary, 3½c.@4c.; receipts, 2,382 head; sales, 1,839 head. HOGS irregular; packers will not operate at present prices; quotations at 9c.@9½c.; sales mostly at 9¼c.@9½c.; net receipts, 523. SHEEP—Supply light; good grades wanted; fair to good quoted at 4c.@4¾c.; good to extra, 4½c.@5½c.; receipts, 2,348.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull. WHEAT quiet at $1 05¾ cash for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at $1 05¼@$1 05⅝ for No. 2. CORN—Old easier; new dull at 43¼c.@43⅜c.; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS firmer at 33⅛c.@33½c. for No. 2. RYE firmer at 68c. for No. 2. BARLEY, 70c. HIGHWINES steady at 85½c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS easier and fairly active. Mess PORK, $18. LARD, 11¼c. Dressed HOGS dull and lower at $6 75. Live HOGS active at $5 85@$6 25. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$7 50. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour; 43,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Rye; 3,000 bushels Barley; 22,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR scarce and firm for low grades; Superfine Winter, $4 15@$4 30; Extra Winter, $4 40@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 75@$4 90. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27@$1 28. CORN dull at 40c.@44c. for Mixed; 44½c.@45c. for Yellow, all in bulk. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull at 90c. for choice Iowa. RYE—Nothing doing. WHISKY higher; sales at 87c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS declining. PORK, $18 75@$19. Bulk SHOULDERS, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. BACON—Clear Sides, 13¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 20c. LARD nominally lower; sales at 11c.@11¼c. HOGS lower; sales at $5 50@$6 50. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN advancing, with a fair demand, at 52c.@55c. RYE dull and drooping at 83c.@85c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales at 95c.@$1 05. Mess PORK dull and drooping; $18 75 asked. LARD dull and unchanged; sales, 450 tcs.; prime Kettle, 11¼c.; Steam, 11c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 10c.@10½c., for Clear Rib, 11c.; for Clear, packed, ¼c.@⅜c. less loose; but little demand. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear, packed. WHISKY dull and drooping; sales at 87c.@88c. EXCHANGE dull; 1-10 off.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 15¾c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $25. CLOVER-SEED sells at 10½c. ₱ lb. TIMOTHY, $5 25@$5 50. FLAXSEED, $2 10. FLOUR quiet and steady; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$6 37½; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio, $6@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT quiet; Indiana Red, $1 43@$1 45; Pennsylvania do., $1 34@$1 40; White, $1 50@$1 60. RYE declined, at 90c. CORN dull; New Western and Southern Yellow at 71c. OATS in fair demand but unchanged. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. SUGAR firm; Cuba at 9½c.@10½c. PETROLEUM—Small business, but unchanged. WHISKY—Small supply; Western Iron held at 93c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 15.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35. CORN steady at 81c.@82c. for Western Mixed. OATS held at 58c. for Western. BARLEY quiet at $1 for choice Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL—$1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Ship-stuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $30@$32, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c. Grain and Mill-feed—to Boston, $5 80; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $5 ₱ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—TOBACCO—Sales 56 hhds. at $4 60@$6 75 for Common Trash to Good Lugs; $6 75@$10 75 for Low to Medium Leaf. BAGGING steady at 27c. COTTON dull; Middling, 13½c. FLOUR quiet at $5 25 for Extra Family. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 25 for choice Red and White. CORN—Prime Shelled, in sacks, 65c. RYE, 80c. OATS dull at 50c. HOGS closed weak. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $19 25. LARD, 12c. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—WHEAT steady with a moderate milling demand; sales, 2 cars Diehl at $1 75. RYE continues neglected. CORN in large supply, with willing sellers, of round Yellow, at 74c.@76c., according to quality; sales, 5 cars round Yellow, and 1 car of Western Mixed on private terms. BARLEY continues languid, with a moderate business doing; sales, 3 carloads and a bag lot of No. 2 two-rowed State at 77c., and 1 car-load No. 3 do. do. at 70c. OATS quiet.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 26; No. 2 Red, $1 22. CORN quiet and unchanged; New, high Mixed, 51½c.; New, low Mixed, 49c. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07¼; No. 2 do., $1 06. OATS steady; No. 2 at 40c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 45½c. HOGS, $5 90@$6 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—COTTON steady, with a fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; receipts, net, 7,098 bales; gross, 7,774 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,332 bales; to Bremen, 1,659 bales; to Barcelona, 300 bales; sales, 5,100 bales; stock, 160,314 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15.—COTTON dull at 13¾c.; receipts, 3,590 bales; exports, 3,735 bales. FLOUR dull at $4 75@$8 25. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS active at 50c.@55c. LARD dull at 13¼c.@14c. Mess PORK, $20; Bulk Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—COTTON—Receipts, net, 75 bales; gross, 222 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 550 bales; market very dull and depressed; accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—COTTON—Receipts, net, 2,030 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,417 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,597 bales; market dull and nominal; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 727 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 489 bales; coastwise, 29 bales; sales, 1,675 bales; stock, 42,375 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 15.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 42½c. Strained RESIN firm at $1 60. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $1 70@$2 90. TAR steady at $1 75. COTTON dull and weak at 13½c.@13¾c.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 289 bales; exports, coastwise, 7 bales; stock, 1,393 bales; sales, 100 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 15.—WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red, $1 25. CORN steady; new, shelled, 56c. OATS steady at 47c. Petroleum unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—COTTON active and prices unchanged; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 1,709 bales; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 32; Amber, $1 20. HOGS steady at $7 25@$7 30.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; receipts, net, 3,906 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 76,336 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The Stock market is excited, but prices are generally lower.

[Advertisement.]

What is more becoming than one of KNOX'S latest styles of Hats? There is but one, there can be but one, answer to this—nothing. KNOX is master of his profession, and full well knows he what to produce when he issues any new style. KNOX'S Hats are things of beauty; they give joy to the wearer. They add grace to the persons whose brows they shadow. Poets speak daily in their praise. King William may feel proud of his laurels won on the bloody battle-field, but KNOX should feel more proud of those won on the fields of science and art.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Columbia	Dec. 17	New-York	Glasgow
Weser	Dec. 17	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Wyoming	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Havana
San Francisco	Dec. 17	New-York	Bermuda

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 10½ A. M.—A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 N. R., until 12½ P. M.—For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 2 P. M.—For German States, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.—No supplementary mail.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 15—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool.*—M. F. Girhant, W. Ogle, A. D. Hunter, J. Newton, J. C. Cropper, W. Armstrong, S. F. Gould, W. W. Chipman, Miss Chipman, E. Brierly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises.12:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:52 | Gov. Island.2:41 | Hell Gate...5:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Aleppo, Moreland, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Edw. Herbert, Duncan, Glasgow, Riker & Co.; Concord, Norman, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Nereus, Bearse, Boston; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships British Viceroy, Renhart, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Mercury, (School,) Gerand, Teneriffe and a cruise; Erato, (Br.,) Jones, London, S. L. Merchant & Co.; John Bright, Hadley, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Hugin, Olsen, Belfast, French, Edge & Co.; Helen Patterson, (Br.,) Britton, Cork, G. H. Brewer; Nardoo, (Br.,) Paul, Gibraltar and Genoa, Baetjer & Co.; Matilde, (Spain,) Susawager, Bilboa, Latasa & Co.; Cardenas, Sunberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lizzie Cummings, (Br.,) Partridge, Mobile, John Cummings; Cardenas, Keller, Cardenas via Philadelphia, Barnstoff & Co.

Brigs B. Young, Joy, St. Mary's, Ga., Snow & Richardson; Hunter, (Br.,) Wilson, Tuxpan, W. Cunningham & Sons; Balear, (Br.,) Bahrs, St. Kitts, G. Wessels; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, via Laguayra, Theo. Foulks; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Schrs. Lizzie Cochran, (new,) Cochran, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Helen Augusta, Wells, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Brandywine, Vingar, Bridgeport; G. W. Kimball, Jr., Hall, Salem; Abbie Bursley, Lovell, Brunswick, Baker & Dayton; S. Wood, Wood, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Robt. B. Smith, Nickerson, Wood's Hole, Ferguson & Wood; S. L. Thompson, Hill, Connecticut River, Rackett & Bro.

Barge Rockwood, Downing, Wilmington, Del.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chas. W. Lord, Post, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. The C. W. L. was originally from Havana, but had to put into Charleston short of coal and machinery damaged; afterward, on the voyage from Charleston to this port, was taken in tow by steam-ship Herman Livingston and towed back to Savannah in a disabled condition (as before reported.)

Steam-ship Zodiac, Nickerson, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Erna, (Norw.,) Asbjornsen, Malaga 46 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Daly & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Schr. Charles F. Mayo, McMillan, Baltimore, with corn to Lane, Son & Co.—vessel to E. Crowell.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, via Bridgeport, with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ella Brown, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Baltimore 5 ds., with corn to master. Is bound to Taunton.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkel, French, South Amboy, for Baltimore.

Schr. Zeb Nash, Marsh, South Amboy, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. F. Chase, McGlaughlin, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, White, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Woodhull, House, Jacksonville 9 ds. with lumber to master.

Schr. Fleetwing, Mapes, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Ida, Reynolds, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Bush, Virginia.

Schr. A. H. Crandell, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Emigrant, Coleman, Norwalk.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Cinderella, Varn, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Forest Home, Worden, Glenwood.

WIND—Sunset, heavy, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Aleppo, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 15—Arr. bark Carrie E. Long, from Liverpool; brig Whitaker, from Elizabethport.

The steamer Clotilde, ashore on Wells' Beach, lies broadside on the beach, heading off shore. She is high and dry at low water. The vessel had a light cargo, which is being discharged on the beach.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schr. Marietta Tilton, for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 15—Passed out bark Augustine Kabbe, for Matanzas; brig Mineola, for Cuba.

Passed up for Norfolk, brig Boxer, from Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 14.—Arr. steamer Panther, New-Bedford, for Portland; brig Reporter, Calais, New-York; schrs. Rocket, Providence, Calais; Lucy Ames, do., Rockland; Kate Walker, Bangor, New-York; Henry Clay, Franklin, do.; Julia Newell, Camden, do.; Redondo, for Sing Sing, N. Y.; Morning Star, Belfast, Fortress Monroe, for orders.

Returned—Schr. John McAdam.

Sld. brig Reporter; schrs. Zeta Psi, David Faust, Hattie, Kate Walker, Morning Star, Ann, Mabel Hall and H. S. Rowe.

Wednesday, Dec. 14, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Othello, Philadelphia, Newburyport; New-Zealand, Port Johnson, Boston; May Day, Elizabethport, Salem; M. R. G., (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.

Sld., steamer Panther; schrs. Julia Newell, Leontine, Lizzy L. Mills, Lucy Ames and Edith Belle-Nason.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 15.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston; ship Lottie Warren, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Herman Livingston, for New-York; Saragossa, for Baltimore; schr. Charles McCarthy, for Matanzas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer Volunteer, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York, Dec. 3, arrived at this port at 9½ A. M. to-day, and shortly afterward proceeded for Liverpool.

Disasters.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Arion, from Bremen for Cuba, has put back with bowsprit and stem damaged.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 AND 567 BROADWAY

HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR COLLECTION OF DRESS AND BAND BRACELETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. ALSO A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NECKLACES AND LOCKETS.

FREEMAN & BURR'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

All the Popular Styles.
All the Latest Novelties.
All the Newest Fabrics.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK IS OF unparalleled extent and variety. It embraces Suits, Overcoats and Clothing of every description for all ages and all classes and occasions. Their immense business enables them to fix prices on the very lowest scale of profits, and give purchasers the utmost value for their money.

OVERCOATS, $6.	SUITS, $12.
OVERCOATS, $10.	SUITS, $15.
OVERCOATS, $15.	SUITS, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20.	SUITS, $25.
OVERCOATS, $25.	SUITS, $30.
OVERCOATS, $30.	SUITS, $35.
OVERCOATS, $35.	SUITS, $40.
OVERCOATS, $40.	SUITS, $45.
OVERCOATS, $45.	SUITS, $50.
OVERCOATS, $50.	SUITS, $60.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING has always been a specialty with FREEMAN & BURR. The stock for the present season embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $6.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $10.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $12.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $15.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $18.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $20.

ORDERS BY LETTER.—THE EASY and accurate system for SELF-MEASURE introduced by FREEMAN & BURR enables parties in any part of the country to order CLOTHING direct from them with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE.—SAMPLES of Goods, Price List and Fashion Plate, sent FREE on application.

AMERICAN PIANOS
AT THE
PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS
TRIUMPHANT AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.

Chickering & Sons
WERE AWARDED THE
Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and
FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

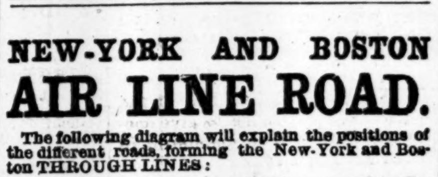
which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads in forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CLOSING OUT.
OUR IMMENSE
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
GENTS' AND BOYS' WINTER
CLOTHING
AT RETAIL, LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
NOS. 28 TO 34 4TH-AV., AND NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 30, 32, 34, AND 36 PARK-PLACE, CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING DEC. 19.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, TIFFANY & CO. WILL KEEP OPEN STORE DURING THE EVENINGS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square.

Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets of Three and Five Pieces.
NEW STYLES.
LOUIS XIV. BRONZE AND PORPHYRY
Enamel and Bleu Turquin,
Gilt and Enamel,
and Oxydized
SILVER BRONZE.
New Groups and Statuettes, Birds and Animals.
LIBRARY SETS, INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS,
Bells, Card Receivers,
AND A VARIETY OF ARTICLES AND FIGURES IN BRONZE, OXYDE, AND CLOISONNE ENAMEL.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS, AT A
LARGE CONCESSION IN PRICES.

OUR NEWEST AND CHOICEST GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT A UNIFORM DISCOUNT FROM MARKED PRICES, AND ALL OTHER GARMENTS AT COST AND BELOW. OUR STOCK HAS NEVER BEEN SO COMPLETE AS NOW, ALL GOODS BEING MADE

EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL TRADE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD BOND
BOTH IN ONE.
The 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
MOBILE
AND
MONTGOMERY R. R. CO.
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE
IN GOLD.

The road already completed, its traffic already established, its net earnings already double its interest on the first mortgage bonds, and increasing at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. The road free from debt, and the proceeds of the bonds to be devoted to building bridges from its present terminus near Mobile into that city, and to increase its equipment now immediately needed, to avail of the traffic brought to it by the recent completion of the road from New-Orleans to Mobile. The best route now from New-Orleans, Mobile and the Gulf to New-York and the North. Road 182 miles long. Mortgage about $13,000 per mile, almost the smallest on the market. The mortgage rigorous in securing the bondholders, and in default of the payment of interest by the Company, the obligation of the State of Alabama to pay the same distinct and immediate.

DEBT OF ALABAMA.

Direct, about $6,000,000; indirect, for indorsements on completed roads, about $7,000,000, the latter amply secured on property of double the value of the indorsement, and the law permitting indorsement terminating Nov. 1, 1871. About twelve years ago the State had about double its present debt, which it paid off up to the breaking out of the war, reducing it to about $4,500,000, and now the State has double the population, and more than four times the wealth.

The stock owned and road in hands of men of highest character and capacity.

The security examined thoroughly, and recommended to fiduciaries and careful investors.

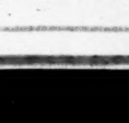
About two-thirds of the bonds are sold, and a portion of the rest for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., 18 WALL-ST.

The Superiority of the Unrivaled
WEBER
Piano-Forte
Is conceded by all who have CAREFULLY COMPARED it with others.

In the
NEW SCALE
The Manufacturer has succeeded in making the
MOST PERFECT PIANO-FORTE
possible; hence they are preferred by all the
GREAT ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
And recommended by all the
LEADING NEWSPAPERS.
Prices will be found as reasonable as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

Musical Boxes
JUST RECEIVED,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL SWISS MUSIC-BOXES, INCLUDING EVERY STYLE, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE RESOURCES OF ALL. FANCY SURPRISE MUSICAL BOXES, IN VARIOUS STYLES, AT THE MUSICAL BOX HEAD-QUARTERS,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.



A MAGNIFICENT assortment of genuine Meerschaum Pipes, all of my own make, and fully warranted for Holiday presents. No. 6 John-st., upstairs, also at the store cor. Nassau & John sts. F. J. KALDENBERG.

MIDLAND BONDS
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that they, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

Patterson Brothers,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
No. 27 Park-row,
ARE CLOSING THEIR
Skate Department,
AND OFFER THE STOCK
AT RETAIL
AT PRICES
VERY MUCH BELOW ITS VALUE.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 291 Bowery, New-York.
EMPIRE S. M. CO.